

# INVESTIGATION RELATING TO SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIC POWER

The Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 155.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, just a moment, please. I think a measure similar to the one referred to was agreed to sometime ago. I think it later was reconsidered on motion of the able senior Senator from Montana. It provided for the appointment of a committee by the Vice President. I believe it now is desired to have the committee appointed by the chairman of the committee having jurisdiction.

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 155), which was read.

Mr. WHEELER. I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk, and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, lines 1 and 2, it is proposed to strike out "a special committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate" and insert "the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to (1) the adequacy of the supply of hydroelectric power generated in Government plants; (2) whether such supply is properly allocated and distributed for war purposes and civilian uses; (3) whether the distribution of such supply is made under proper conditions and safeguards; (4) the relation between the generation of hydroelectric power at Government plants and irrigation; and (5) whether plans for future development of Government hydroelectric plants provide for full utilization of such facilities for both development of electric power and providing water for irrigation. The committee shall report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the results of its study and investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for legislation.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expendi-

tures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$3,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

## RECESS

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 38 minutes, p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, June 28, 1943, at 11 o'clock a. m.

## NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 26 (legislative day of May 24), 1943:

### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Francis T. Spellman, June 30, 1942.

Charles D. Leffler, June 30, 1942.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Alan R. McCracken, January 1, 1942.

George L. Menoal, June 30, 1942.

Burton Davis, June 30, 1942.

Robert M. Morris, June 30, 1942.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Rufus L. Taylor, May 1, 1941.

Roger M. Keithly, January 1, 1942.

Harry A. Barnard, Jr., May 19, 1942.

Charles M. Holcombe, June 30, 1942.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, to rank from the 1st day of June 1942:

Eli B. Roth William G. Kornahrens

Robert C. Barnes Charles Holovak

Clarence W. Becker David G. Bryce

The following passed assistant surgeons, to be surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Arthur W. Eaton, Jr., January 1, 1942.

Stephen E. Flynn, June 30, 1942.

The following assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, to rank from the 1st day of January 1942:

Howell E. Wiggins Robert O. Canada, Jr.

Robert B. Greenman Vernon E. Martens

William F. Queen

Passed Assistant Dental Surgeon James H. Connelly to be a dental surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to rank from the 30th day of June 1942.

Assistant Dental Surgeon Edward V. Barth to be a passed assistant dental surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, to rank from the 1st day of January 1942.

The following-named midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy to rank from the 9th day of June 1943, to conform with the change in name effected prior to graduation from the Naval Academy:

Richard J. Kroth

Jonathan J. Crowder

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, to rank from the 1st day of June 1942:

Franklin M. Haines, Jr.

William F. Babcock

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Chester J. Kurzawa to be an assistant civil engineer in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to rank from the 1st day of June 1942.

The following-named ensigns to be assistant civil engineers in the Navy, with the rank

of ensign, to rank from the 6th day of June 1940:

Louis N. Saunders, Jr.

Robert R. Wooding

Ensign John F. Tynan, SC-V (G), United States Naval Reserve, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, to rank from the 19th day of November 1941.

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 26 (legislative day of May 24), 1943:

### BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

#### ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Norman D. Cann Harold N. Graves

### WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Francis L. McNamee, of Pennsylvania, to be regional manpower director, at \$8,000 per annum, in the Philadelphia regional office.

#### UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE TO BE SURGEONS

Joseph G. Pasternack Robert H. Onstott

Waldemar J. A. John L. Wilson

Wickman George G. Van Dyke

Llewellyn L. Ashburn Leslie McC. Smith

Leland J. Hanchett Alfred B. Geyer

Thomas B. McKneely Oliver C. Williams

William G. Workman Austin V. Delbert

Victor H. Vogel Richard C. Arnold

Robert H. Flinn Donald W. Patrick

Robert K. Maddock Marion K. King

Roy E. Butler Thurman H. Rose

#### TO BE PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS

William A. Miller David B. Wilson

Robert L. Smith Ralph W. Pagel

Joe M. Chisolm Leslie W. Knott

Kenneth M. Endicott Evert A. Swensson

Malcolm J. Ford Robert J. Anderson

James W. Hawkins Jesse D. Harris

Glen E. Ogden Frederick H. Hull

Rudolph F. Sievers Raymond S. Roy

Samuel S. Spicer James L. Southworth

William H. Stimson William G. Budington

William B. Wiley Gabriel P. Ferrazzano

Clarence L. Hebert Stanley E. Krumbiegel

James A. Finger Donald W. McNaughton

George E. Parkhurst James B. Donaldson

John F. Oesterle James A. Smith

Frederick K. Albrecht Milton W. Gwinner

Edwin N. Hesbacher Vernon W. Foster

William S. Baum George F. Ellinger

Arnold B. Kurlander Verne C. Waite

William F. Powell

## SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1943

(Legislative day of Monday, May 24, 1943)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, conscious of the faults and failures which mar and stain the past, we are grateful that each new week brings us to the land of beginning again. Troubled by the record of remembered yesterdays when, under the pressure of these momentous times, we fell short of our best, we are beckoned to better things by the assurance of the angel of the dawn, "Each night I burn the records of the day; each sunrise

every soul is born again." And while there comes to us a solemn realization that we cannot cancel a line of the books that are closed, we are grateful for a new week and a new day, because they are Thy gifts, bringing new vigor, new hopes, new opportunities to be strong and kind, patient and understanding, faithful and true.

Help us to command this new day, meeting its joys with praise, its difficulties with fortitude, its doubts with fidelity. Direct our steps, guard us from error, deliver us from all evil; help us to sit where others sit, seeing life's tangled skein through the eyes of those less fortunate than ourselves. So make us faithful ministers of this stricken generation. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the calendar day Saturday, June 26, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gurney	Overton
Andrews	Hatch	Pepper
Ball	Hawkes	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hayden	Reed
Barkley	Hill	Revercomb
Bilbo	Holman	Reynolds
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Brewster	Kilgore	Russell
Bridges	La Follette	Scrugham
Brooks	Langer	Shipstead
Buck	Lodge	Smith
Butler	Lucas	Stewart
Byrd	McCarran	Taft
Capper	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	McKellar	Truman
Chavez	McNary	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Tydings
Danaher	Maybank	Vandenberg
Davis	Mead	Van Nuys
Downey	Millikin	Wagner
Eastland	Moore	Wallgren
Ferguson	Murdock	Wheeler
George	Murray	Wherry
Gerry	Nye	White
Green	O'Daniel	Willis
Guffey	O'Mahoney	Wilson

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is absent attending the funeral of his brother.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is a member of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada, and is, therefore, necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] are absent as members of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Canada branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is unavoidably absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] is necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

#### RETURN OF SENATOR BARKLEY

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, in a purely personal way I want to give myself the privilege of expressing a welcome back to the Senate to the distinguished majority leader, who rejoins us this morning in full health and vigor. He has been ably represented in his absence by the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who, however, I am sure will join in my expression of happiness that the old master himself has returned.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I wholeheartedly join the distinguished Senator from Michigan in that sentiment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Would the Senator mind striking out the word "old"? [Laughter.]

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I think the word "old" disappears of its own weakness in the physical presence of the Senator in his new youth.

I have wanted to say for some time that for many critical years the distinguished Senator from Kentucky has served his thankless task in this body with as fine a spirit, as broad a tolerance, and as tireless a devotion as could possibly be brought to his difficult assignment. It is no cinch to ride herd on Democrats. [Laughter.] I have often regretted that such talent could not be enlisted in a worthier cause, but I have never failed to appreciate his fine public service at the hottest spot in the Capitol, and I would not have wanted this morning to pass without this expression of welcome upon his return.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I express just a word of appreciation of the very cordial greeting accorded me by the Senator from Michigan, and also other Senators who have privately expressed their welcome?

I might say that I did not want to go away in the first place, but since I did

go, and the Senate, with some few exceptions, acted so wisely in my absence as it did, I began to fear that Senators had gotten along so well without me they would not want me to return at all. But I have had a very delightful rest. I have boiled out all impurities, preserving only the pure silver, whatever that may be. I have deliberately worn off a quarter of a hundred pounds, which I hope I may keep off in spite of the bean soup which is served in the Senate restaurant.

I am glad to be back, and I hope that within a week all my colleagues may take a longer recess than I have been able to have in the last month.

I want also to thank the Senator from Alabama for the very splendid way in which he has carried on the work to which I am assigned, and to express my appreciation of the skill and ability with which he has done it, and also for the cooperation which has been given to him by Members of the Senate on both sides.

#### COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION— SUBSTITUTION OF CONFEE

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], who was appointed as one of the conferees on the part of the Senate on House bill 2869, dealing with the Commodity Credit Corporation, will be unable to act, and has tendered his resignation in order that the Chair may appoint a successor. I request that his resignation be accepted and that the Chair appoint his successor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resignation of the Senator from New Hampshire is accepted, and in his place the Chair appoints the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] as conferee on the part of the Senate.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication, which was referred as indicated:

CLAIM ALLOWED BY GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE—TRAVEL PAY AND ALLOWANCE, VOLUNTEERS, WAR WITH SPAIN IN THE PHILIPPINES (S. Doc. No. 85)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of appropriation amounting to \$115.68, for payment of a claim allowed by the General Accounting Office under a certificate of settlement (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

#### By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution of the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, Department of Commerce, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, requesting that no action be taken on House bill 1012 and Senate bill 246, affecting air commerce, or similar proposed legislation until the present war is over and peace is established; to the Committee on Commerce.

#### By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition, numerous signed, of sundry citizens of the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.



By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

A joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 47

"Joint resolution requesting the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from Wisconsin to investigate Office of Price Administration Maximum Price Regulation No. 289 relating to cheese

"Whereas on December 24, 1942, the Office of Price Administration issued and promulgated Maximum Price Regulation No. 289, the effect of which has been:

"1. The establishment of maximum prices for the various sizes of cheese produced without consideration for the increased cost of producing the smaller styles of cheese;

"2. The establishment of maximum prices for cheese on a moisture-content basis which permits the sale of cheese with low moisture content only to the Government or for processing;

"3. The establishment of maximum prices for cheese delivered outside of Wisconsin on a basis of the maximum prices for such cheese sold in Wisconsin 'plus freight from Plymouth';

"4. The establishment of maximum prices for cheese on a moisture-content basis without consideration of the trade practice of reading moisture tests in 'tenths' and adjusting the same to the nearest point or half-point; and

"Whereas all efforts of the state department of agriculture and the several cheesemakers' associations of the State, immediately recognizing in such order the difficulties and inequalities confronting those engaged in the cheese industry in Wisconsin, sought the revision of the order to the end that cheese makers in Wisconsin would not be penalized because of location, that manufacturers of the smaller sizes of cheese would be able to receive prices fairly based on cost of production, that low-moisture cheese might be sold for aging, and that there would be less interference with the attempts of the industry to increase production; and

"Whereas the Office of Price Administration did establish and promulgate Maximum Price Regulation No. 289 without consultation with either the persons engaged in the cheese industry or the State department of agriculture in Wisconsin, the State which produces more than 50 percent of the cheese manufactured in the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the United States Senators and the Representatives in Congress from Wisconsin and from other surplus-cheese-producing States, be requested to investigate the origin and supporting data of Maximum Price Regulation No. 289 issued by the Office of Price Administration, and to investigate further the possibility of the revision of such order for the protection of the cheese industry in Wisconsin; and that they report their findings to the Wisconsin Legislature; be it further

"Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to the two Senators and each Representative in Congress from Wisconsin."

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. OVERTON, from the Committee on Commerce:

S. 1134. A bill to amend section 5 of the Flood Control Act, approved August 18, 1941; with amendments (Rept. No. 360).

By Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

H. R. 2520. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to facilitate the construction,

extension, or completion of interstate petroleum pipe lines related to national defense, and to promote interstate commerce," approved July 30, 1941; without amendment (Rept. No. 361).

By Mr. McNARY, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 45. A bill to further amend section 3 of Public Law No. 270, approved June 7, 1924, providing for forest perpetuation and extension, by increasing the annual authorization therefor and extending aid in combating tree insects and diseases; with amendments (Rept. No. 362).

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Education and Labor:

S. 1130. A bill to provide for care of children of mothers employed in war areas in the United States, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 363).

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. VAN NUYS, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joseph T. Votava, of Nebraska, to be United States attorney for the district of Nebraska; Horace Frierson, of Tennessee, to be United States attorney for the middle district of Tennessee;

George E. Proudfit, of Nebraska, to be United States marshal for the district of Nebraska; and

Reuben Gosnell, of South Carolina, to be United States marshal for the western district of South Carolina.

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

James B. M. McNally, of New York, to be United States attorney for the southern district of New York, vice Mathias F. Correa, resigned.

By Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Maj. Gen. Harry Clyde Ingles (colonel, Signal Corps), Army of the United States, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States as chief signal officer, with the rank of major general, for a period of four years from date of acceptance, vice Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, chief signal officer, to be retired June 30, 1943;

Sundry officers for appointment in the Regular Army, under the provisions of law; and Several citizens for appointment under the War Manpower Commission.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

#### SENATOR FROM NORTH DAKOTA—EXPENSES OF H. C. LOWRY IN CONNECTION WITH CONTEST

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 162), which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee, such sums as may be necessary, not exceeding \$381.33, for the payments of expenses incurred by H. C. Lowry in connection with the contest of the seat in the Senate from the State of North Dakota now occupied by Senator WILLIAM LANGER.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unani-

mous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 1278. A bill for the relief of Yellow Cab Transit Co. and Equitable Fire & Marine Insurance Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 1279. A bill to amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended, so as to liberalize family allowances, and for other purposes; and

S. 1280. A bill to provide authority to the Secretary of War to use funds now or hereafter appropriated for adjustment of contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART (for Mr. BAILEY):

S. 1281. A bill for the relief of Rebecca A. Knight and Martha A. Christian; and

S. 1282. A bill for the relief of Eric W. Rodgers; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. VANDENBERG introduced Senate bill 1283, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DOWNEY (for himself, Mr.

WALSH, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. CLARK of Idaho, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. THOMAS of Utah):

S. 1284. A bill to provide for increased benefits to certain persons entitled to benefits under the act of August 16, 1941, as amended, or the act of December 2, 1942; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

S. J. Res. 70. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the subject matter of bills and joint resolutions and the manner of revising or amending laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### FOOD PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Mr. VANDENBERG. I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill for reference to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The bill is a counterpart of the so-called Fulmer bill, introduced in the House of Representatives, to provide for centralized responsibility for the production and distribution of the Nation's food by establishing a War Food Administration in the Department of Agriculture.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be received and referred as suggested by the Senator from Michigan.

The bill (S. 1283) to provide for central responsibility for the production and distribution of the Nation's food by establishing a War Food Administration in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE OF BILL AND A RESOLUTION

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, on Wednesday, June 9, one of the bills introduced by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] was erroneously referred to the Military Affairs Committee. I refer to the bill (S. 1215) to liberalize the bases of eligibility for receipt of disability retirement benefits as to emergency, provisional, probationary, and temporary officers of the World War. S. 1215 proposes to amend Public Law 743 of the Seventy-sixth Congress.

That law was based upon S. 134 of the Seventy-sixth Congress, a bill which was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Finance. I request unanimous consent, therefore, that the Military Affairs Committee be discharged from the further consideration of S. 1215 and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the change of reference will be made.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I also request unanimous consent that the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of a resolution of the Disabled American Veterans, Department of North Dakota, favoring removal of the statute of limitations as to claims for emergency officers' retirement benefits—heretofore presented by Mr. LINGER—and that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the change of reference will be made, as requested by the Senator from North Carolina.

#### AMENDMENT OF SERVICEMEN'S DEPENDENTS ALLOWANCE ACT

Mr. LODGE. Several weeks ago I introduced a bill (S. 1131) to amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 so as to provide for an increase of 15 percent in the amount of the Government's contribution to the dependents of enlisted men entitled to family allowances under such act.

From the study I have been able to give to the subject and the testimony given by officials of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard, I am convinced that the bill can be materially improved. I therefore propose an amendment by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting material which I send to the desk. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be printed in the Record at this point.

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. LODGE to the bill (S. 1131) to amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, so as to provide for an increase of 15 percent in the amount of the Government's contribution to the dependents of enlisted men entitled to family allowances under such act, viz: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That section 101 of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 381; 37 U. S. C. Supp. 201), is amended by striking out in the first and second lines the words 'of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh grades.'

"Sec. 2. That section 102 of such act is amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a comma and adding the words 'except as to the initial family allowance provided by section 107 (a) hereof.'

"Sec. 3. That section 103 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 103. The dependents of any such enlisted man to whom a family allowance is payable under the provisions of this title shall be divided into three classes to be known as class A, class B, and class B-1 dependents. The class A dependents of any such enlisted man shall include any person who is the wife, the child, or the former wife divorced of any such enlisted man. The class B dependents of any such enlisted man shall include any person who is the parent,

grandchild, brother, or sister of such enlisted man and who is found by the secretary of the department concerned to be dependent upon such enlisted man for a substantial portion of his support. The class B-1 dependents of any such enlisted man shall include any person who is the parent, brother, or sister of such enlisted man and who is found by the secretary of the department concerned to be dependent upon such enlisted man for the chief portion of his support.'

"Sec. 4. That section 104 of such act is amended by inserting after the words 'class B' in the sixth and thirteenth lines, respectively, thereof the words 'or class B-1.'

"Sec. 5. That section 105 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 105. The amount of the monthly family allowance, consisting of the reduction in, or charge to, the pay of the enlisted man and the Government's contribution, payable to the dependent or dependents of any such enlisted man, shall be—

"To class A dependent or dependents:

"A wife but no child..... \$50

"A wife and one child..... 68

"(With an additional \$11 for each additional child. The total amount payable on account of two or more children to be equally divided among the children.)

"A child but no wife..... 42

"(With an additional \$11 for each additional child. The total amount payable on account of two or more children to be equally divided among the children.)

"A wife divorced..... 42

"(In no event more than the amount of alimony decreed and still payable.)

"To class B dependent or dependents (where there is no class B-1 dependent):

"Where there is no class A dependent..... \$37

"(Payable to only one designated dependent.)

"Where there is a class A dependent..... 20

"(Payable to only one designated dependent.)

"To class B-1 dependent or dependents:

"One parent but no brother or sister..... 50

"Two parents but no brother or sister..... 68

"(The total amount payable on account of two parents to be equally divided between them.)

"One parent and one brother or sister..... 68

"(With an additional \$11 for each additional brother or sister but not to exceed two.)

"Two parents and one brother or sister..... 79

"(With an additional \$11 for each additional brother or sister but not to exceed two.)

"A brother or sister but no parent..... 42

"(With an additional \$11 for each additional brother or sister but not to exceed two. The total amount payable on account of two or more brothers and sisters to be equally divided among them.)

"Sec. 6. (a) That section 106 (a) of such act is amended by striking out in the sixth and seventh lines thereof the words 'both class A and class B' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'more than one class of.'

"(b) That section 106 (b) of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(b) In any case in which the payment of the monthly family allowances involves two or more dependents, the total amount

may be apportioned and paid for the benefit of such dependents as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the department concerned.'

"(c) That section 106 (c) of such act is amended by striking out the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this title, in any case in which a family allowance is granted under this title—

"(1) to a wife or a child living separate and apart from the enlisted man under a court order or decree or a written agreement, the amount of the family allowance payable to such wife or child shall not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or decree or in the written agreement as the amount to be paid to such wife or child, except that in the case of a wife or child living separate and apart from the enlisted man under a court order or decree or a written agreement, and such order, decree, or agreement is silent as to the amount to be paid to such wife or child, no family allowance shall be payable unless application is made by the enlisted man or unless the secretary of the department concerned finds that it is impracticable for the enlisted man to make such application, in which case the full allowance prescribed by this title shall be paid; and except that in the case of an application filed for an allowance for a child living separate and apart from the enlisted man under a court order or decree or written agreement which fixes the amount to be paid for such child's support at a lesser amount than is provided for such child by this title, the secretary of the department concerned may authorize payment of the allowance in any amount greater than that fixed by such court order, decree, or written agreement, but not in excess of the amount prescribed by this title; or

"(2) to a former wife divorced, the amount of the family allowance payable to such former wife divorced shall not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or decree as the amount to be paid to such former wife divorced.'

"Sec. 7. That section 107 of such act is amended by striking out all before the first proviso, including the word 'Provided', and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 107 (a). An initial family allowance shall be paid for the month in which an enlisted man enters a pay status in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after October 1, 1943, in the amounts and to the dependents hereinafter set forth.

"Such initial family allowance shall be paid to the designated dependent only when a written application therefor is filed by such enlisted man within 15 days after the date of his entry into active service in a pay status and shall be paid as soon as practicable after the filing of such application.

"If paid, such initial family allowance shall be in lieu of the regular monthly family allowance for the month of the enlisted man's entry into active service in a pay status.

"Notwithstanding the provisions of any other section of this title, the full amount of such initial family allowance shall be paid by the Government, and no reduction in or charge to the pay of the enlisted man shall be made for such payment.

"The amount of the initial family allowance payable to the dependent or dependents shall be:

"(1) \$50, if such enlisted man has a wife but no child;

"(2) \$68, if such enlisted man has a wife and one child, and an additional \$11 for each additional child;

"(3) \$42, if such enlisted man has no wife but has one child, and an additional \$11 for each additional child;

"(4) \$50, if such enlisted man has one parent dependent upon him for chief support, and an additional \$11 for each brother



or sister dependent upon him for chief support, but not to exceed \$83 in the aggregate;

"(5) \$68, if such enlisted man has two parents dependent upon him for chief support, and an additional \$11 for each brother or sister dependent upon him for chief support, but not to exceed \$101 in the aggregate.

"(6) \$42, if such enlisted man has no parent but has a brother or sister dependent upon him for chief support, and an additional \$11 for each additional brother or sister dependent upon him for chief support, but not to exceed \$64 in the aggregate.

"Payment of the initial family allowance may be made to one payee for each class of dependents, as defined in section 103, for whom an allowance is requested.

"(b) The monthly family allowance provided for by this title shall be paid for the period beginning with the first day of the month in which application therefor is filed, or the first day of the month in which the dependent or dependents first become entitled thereto, whichever is later, subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, and shall be terminated or reduced, as may be required, on the last day of the month in which the disbursing officer paying the allowance receives notice of a change in status of the enlisted man or a dependent which terminated or limited the right of his dependent or dependents to receive such allowance: *Provided*, That the period of entitlement to family allowances shall be as hereinbefore prescribed for payment, except that in the case of a change in status of a dependent, the period of entitlement shall cease with the last day of the month in which such change occurs: *Provided further*.

"Sec. 7a. That section 108 of such act is amended by inserting in the first line thereof after 'Sec. 108,' the subparagraph designation '(a)', and adding at the end of the section a new subsection to read as follows:

"(b) An enlisted man receiving a monetary allowance in lieu of quarters for dependents, or who, being entitled thereto and having made application therefor on or before the date of approval of this act, may, at his option, receive or continue to receive such monetary allowance, or elect to receive in lieu thereof, the benefits of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act, as amended: *Provided*, That an enlisted man's election shall be irrevocable during the period of entitlement to such allowance as set out in section 101: *Provided further*, That in the case of any enlisted man whose dependents are receiving family allowances and occupying public quarters, a deduction from or charge to his pay shall be made at the rate of \$1.25 per day."

"Sec. 8. That section 110 (a) of such act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 110. (a) Entitlement to and payment of any family allowance authorized under provisions of this title to the dependent or dependents of any enlisted man shall not be contingent upon pay accruing to such enlisted man or upon the monthly pay of such man being reduced by or charged with any amount."

"Sec. 9. That section 119 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 119. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, solicit, contract for, charge, or receive, or shall attempt to solicit, contract for, charge, or receive any fee or compensation for assisting in any manner an enlisted man or dependent in obtaining a family allowance payable under this title, shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor and for each and every offense shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than 2 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

"Sec. 10. That section 120 (c) (4) of such act is amended by striking out the words 'under oath' in the fourth line thereof.

"Sec. 11. That section 120 (i) of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(i) The terms 'man' and 'enlisted man' mean any enlisted individual of the first to seventh grades, both inclusive, in any of the services mentioned in section 101 of this act and include members of the band of the United States Marine Corps, but do not include the leader and second leader of the band of the United States Marine Corps, the Philippine Army, the Philippine Scouts, the insular force of the Navy, the Samoan Native Guard, or band of the Navy, or the Samoan Reserve Force of the Marine Corps."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be printed and referred as requested by the Senator from Massachusetts.

#### HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I move that the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 12) to express the sense of the Congress with respect to the importance of farmers to the effective prosecution of the war, and for other purposes, be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ROLL-BACK OF FOOD PRICES BY SUBSIDY PAYMENTS—PERSONAL STATEMENT

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, because of the parliamentary situation in respect to the Clark and Aiken amendments to the Commodity Credit bill approved on Saturday, there was no record vote indicating the views of those who, like myself, favored the O. P. A. program to roll back food prices by payment of subsidies. Along with many of my colleagues who took a similar view, I voted for the Aiken amendment as a substitute for the Clark amendment, since from my viewpoint it represented substantially the lesser of two evils. Some sections of the press, however, have mistakenly construed all votes for the Aiken amendment as votes against the O. P. A. roll-back program. I wish, therefore, to reiterate my support of that program, and in this connection to have printed as part of my remarks the text of a radio speech which I delivered last Friday evening over the Atlantic network.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Friends of the radio audience, in weighing any vital issue on the home front, I have always before me the picture and the example of brave American boys fighting our battles overseas. Every day brings a new list of casualties, dead and wounded, in your home town and mine. Every day brings new reports of incredible bravery and sacrifice.

There is no question in my mind that we will produce the food and the weapons needed by our fighting men to win a crushing victory against the Axis. We are doubly fortunate that in winning the victory, our land will not be ravaged by invading armies, nor our cities torn by falling bombs. The only question—the continuing doubt—is whether we can go through this war without the economic chaos of price inflation—inflation that would wreck the hopes of a decent live-

lihood for our boys when they come home again.

The Office of Price Administration has done a very effective job in controlling the prices of materials like steel and copper, essential to war production; in holding residential rents to pre-war levels; in maintaining the prices of articles like sugar and gasoline in common use by the average family. This is a far better record than was accomplished in the last war. But the line has not been held on many other items, especially the price of food; so that the cost of living as a whole has risen more than 25 percent since the war began.

The weekly wages of war workers have also increased, but it is not often realized that only one out of three wage earners in the country is employed in war activity. The rising cost of living is a growing hardship to at least a majority of those who work for wages or salaries, as well as the millions who live on fixed incomes from investment, pensions, or Government allowances to the families of servicemen. This growing injustice is especially acute in sections of the country like New York City, which have not shared in the general rise of war activity.

As a means of restoring a fair balance, the responsible Federal officials, acting under powers conferred by law, have taken three important steps which I heartily support:

First, they are announcing dollar-and-cents price ceilings on many retail articles—ceilings which the merchant and the customer can understand, apply, and help to enforce.

The second major step is to seek an appropriation adequate enough to fight and stamp out the black markets which threaten honest business, the consuming public, and the whole wartime food program. If we allowed all food prices to rise to the level in the black markets, the price ceiling would be the sky. I can assure you that a strong fight will be made in the Senate to restore the full Office of Price Administration budget, which means so much to the family budget in millions of American homes.

A third major step by Federal agencies was to pay reasonable subsidies in order to roll back the prices of butter and meat, without hurting the processor or the farmer. Both Great Britain and Canada have used subsidies in their very successful programs to stabilize the cost of living. And the fact is we have been using subsidies right along to stabilize many prices, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and other agencies: Consumers, manufacturers, and farmers on the east coast would be in a very bad way if we allowed the law of supply and demand to take its course on items like gasoline, coal, sugar, animal feeds, or certain vegetables for canning. These prices are being stabilized by subsidies, not by mystic powers exercised by some czar down here in Washington. With all the brave talk in Congress against subsidies, no one has proposed to wipe out all subsidies. The Senate will vote tomorrow whether to prohibit only the limited subsidies supporting the recent roll-back. If this prohibition should become law, every housewife will immediately know the difference; the price of butter will go up again by 5 cents a pound and meat prices will rise 10 percent.

The three-way program I have outlined will roll back the cost of living to the level of September 15, 1942, the level which Congress itself established last year in the Stabilization Act. What is the alternative? If this reasonable program is rejected, or crippled by final congressional action, there will be demands for increased wages, followed by demands for still higher prices—and the spiral of inflation will be in full swing. This is our gravest danger on the home front today.

Even when wages and prices are stabilized, we have to face the bigger job of mopping up surplus purchasing power. That can be done only by a coordinated drive on many fronts, to discourage spending, increase savings, and increased taxes. The one way it cannot be done is by letting prices go uncontrolled. I repeat, that is the way to economic ruin.

When we probe deeply into the causes that undermined many democracies abroad during the last decade, we see that economic collapse was brought about by the violent clash of group interests, each concerned with its own demands, regardless of the general good in time of crisis. Our crying need today is for economic stability to back up our fighting men. Let us be guided by their example—for unity, for teamwork, and for victory.

#### THREATENED SHORTAGE OF BEEF

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, a few days ago, my colleague, the distinguished junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] presented for inclusion in the RECORD a statement in connection with a meeting which was held recently at Fremont, Nebr., of about 800 livestock men and livestock feeders.

Since then I have received from the same group a statement which I believe will be of interest to the Members of the Senate. I ask that the statement be printed in the RECORD immediately following my remarks, on behalf of myself and my colleague, the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY].

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The critical emergency confronting the livestock producing and feeding industry has grown rapidly more acute day by day, threatening not only the continued existence of the industry, but also the Nation's supply of its No. 1 wartime food—meat.

Due to continued failure of the Office of Price Administration, and other Government bureaus, administrations and officials, to work out a price structure which will cover cost of production of beef, the Nation faces an increasing beef shortage, despite the fact that total cattle numbers are the greatest on record.

Instead of protecting the consuming public, the Nation, and our allies by insuring an adequate supply of meat, the policies adopted to date have resulted in scarcity that threatens an actual Nation-wide meat famine in the very near future. Moreover, they are rapidly forcing the producing interests, on which future supplies depend, to the point of quitting business entirely.

This threatened meat famine is not due to any lack of willingness on the part of producers to continue their functions, but is the result of handicaps that have been placed upon them by regulations issued without knowledge, or at least without consideration, of producers' needs.

In order to rectify this situation and to restore the confidence on the part of producers that is necessary to prevent a collapse of the livestock industry and encourage future production, we, the representatives of 60 livestock producing counties in Iowa and Nebraska, offer the following recommendations:

1. A simple, positive, informed and forthright policy on the part of the Government on the production of beef is at least 12 to 15 months overdue. The present chaotic conditions in the livestock and meat industry result largely from the negative, confused, and indecisive policies followed since Pearl Harbor.

2. The uncertainty in the cattle market, aggravated by the illegal subsidy roll-back

program, continues. The light receipts of the past 2 weeks have protected the feeder to some extent. In order to promote stability in the cattle industry and to insure a regular, adequate supply of beef, it is imperative that cattle be carefully marketed as long as this uncertainty continues.

3. The first step toward improved conditions in the livestock industry is the restoration of confidence among producers in the ability of men directing Government agencies affecting the production and distribution of meat and animal products, and in their integrity and loyalty to fundamental American principles and institutions; confidence that they will use their necessarily great powers fairly and honestly and to promote the production and distribution of food in harmony with our war needs and not to secure a stranglehold on the livestock industry. The recent unfortunate proposal to use subsidies has created more confusion and still further lessened confidence in the purposes back of Government control as they affect the livestock industry. We are, unalterably, opposed to the subsidy roll-back program as proposed for the meat industry, but if we must have the roll-back we are still opposed to the subsidy.

4. We recommend that a single agency be charged with the responsibility of directing the national production, distribution, and price policies as they affect food; that the War Meat Board be given full authority to carry out its program; that every possible action be taken by the Government to keep legitimate packing plants operating and to stamp out the illegal slaughtering of livestock and marketing of meat.

5. Government policies should be directed toward the production of meat and animal products in keeping with the most efficient use of our feed resources for the prosecution of the war. A frank statement of the kind and relative amounts of meat and other animal products needed and within our probable productive capacity should be made and the reasons back of the decisions given. It is recognized that some errors may be expected, conditions may change, and modification of the program from time to time may be necessary.

6. It appears probable that our supply of feed grains in relation to our use of them has been overestimated and that it is a physical impossibility to maintain livestock production at present levels. If this is correct, the country should be apprised of the fact fully, frankly, and promptly, and not forced to reassert livestock production under the pressure of artificially manipulated prices. If readjustments in food-production programs are necessary, it should be remembered that present programs are the result of policies initiated and supported by Government agencies, and because of this fact the Government is obligated to protect the interests of producers in connection with livestock now in the process of production.

7. Consequently, changes in policies should be planned and announced far enough in advance that producers who have cooperated with the national war food production program will not be penalized nor those who have refused to cooperate benefited.

For example, the Government has an obligation to support the prices of hogs, including heavy hogs, until the fall of 1944. If feed conditions require the marketing of hogs at lighter than contemplated weights, say 220 pounds, then common honesty requires that swine producers be given the facts; present holders of heavy hogs be given time to market them; and swine producers told that after a certain date the price of hogs above a certain weight will no longer be supported by Government agencies.

If beef-cattle prices prior to the decline caused by the subsidy roll-back program were higher than justified by Office of Price Administration ceilings, the higher prices were

possible because of failure of Government regulations to function as planned or anticipated. Cattle feeders who have cattle fed on the basis of actual existing conditions should not be penalized by arbitrary, abrupt reduction in prices. Any reduction by decree in prices paid for cattle should be announced some months in advance of their effective date.

8. If available feed supplies require further modifications in cattle-feeding methods as may very well be the case, then that fact should be made public. Holders of the current crop of cattle should be protected until the cattle are marketed or time given to modify feeding methods on cattle not too far along. The weight of carcass and degree of finish desired should be stated and the price level at which carcass beef of the desired weight and finish will be supported together with ceiling prices should be made known some months in advance of effective date of such prices.

9. If beef must be produced on relatively larger amounts of roughage and relatively smaller amounts of concentrates, this should be announced as a production policy and the State experiment stations, extension services, and cattle feeders called upon to suggest possible production plans adapted to their respective States.

10. If, as seems probable, it is desirable to reduce somewhat the degree of finish of slaughter cattle, we recommend that the Office of Price Administration AA grade of beef be eliminated and the price of A grade increased to the present price of AA grade with corresponding increases for other grades and the price reflected back in the price of slaughter cattle.

11. Government officials and the consuming public should come to understand that it is only through beef cattle that a large part of our agricultural production can be made available for human needs and that governmental policies should encourage the maximum utilization of such production. This is essential if we are to be reasonably well fed.

12. The beef producer should recognize that the primary function of beef cattle is the conversion of roughages and grass to human use and that he can produce a tremendous amount of beef and other products by the proper use of grass and roughages plus a limited amount of concentrates, if the war effort requires it and if Government policies permit it.

Further, that the supply of beef can be increased and the producer kept in better position by closely culling nonproductive and long-age cows, and by the replacement of older animals of poor quality by younger animals of good quality, the use of good sires, extreme care in guarding against disease and the efficient use of feeds.

13. The Government should take the initiative in selling all classes of the American public on the idea that we are now at war; that when we divert a large part of our total production to war, normal living standards can no longer be maintained; that there are many reasons why what we buy, including food, is costing and will cost more; and that the prices of agricultural products were relatively low at the beginning of the war and should be expected to increase more than the prices of other products which were relatively higher in price at the beginning of the war.

14. Our supply of beef during the emergency depends upon the total number of cattle, available feed supplies, and Government policies. The total number of cattle is the largest on record. It is important that Government policies encourage the use of feed supplies available for cattle production to their maximum efficiency and encourage the marketing of cattle. This will insure a maximum supply of meat during the emergency and a reduction in the total number



of cattle in the United States by the end of the emergency.

HERMAN DINKLAGE,  
Wisner, Nebr.  
PAUL KRUGER,  
Fort Calhoun, Nebr.  
ALEX LEGGE,  
Fremont, Nebr.  
PARR YOUNG,  
Murray, Nebr.  
WAYLAND HOPLEY,  
Atlantic, Iowa.  
JAY COLEBURN,  
Harlan, Iowa.  
HARRY GARDNER,  
Oakland, Iowa.

**"THE O. W. I. IS HELPING TO WIN THE WAR"—ADDRESS BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH**

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address entitled "The Office of War Information Is Helping to Win the War," delivered by Senator THOMAS of Utah on June 26, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

**REDUCTION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE O. W. I.**

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Movie Industry Backs the Office of War Information," written by Peter Furst, and published in PM of the issue of June 23, 1943, and an article entitled "A War Service in the Balance," written by Bosley Crowther, and published in Screen, both discussing the proposed reduction of the appropriation for the Office of War Information, which appears in the Appendix.]

**VALEDICTORY ADDRESS BY CHARLES S. RUSSELL AT THE CAPITOL PAGE SCHOOL GRADUATION EXERCISES**

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Charles S. Russell at the Capitol Page School graduation exercises in the New House Office Building on June 16, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

**MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT**

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

**APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LABOR DEPARTMENT AND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY**

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2935) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

**The VICE PRESIDENT.** The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] proposing a substitute for the provision in House bill 2935 beginning in line 21, on page 65, for the liquidation of the National Youth Administration.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, several Senators who are not now on the floor wish to discuss the pending amendment dealing with the National Youth Administration. They are opposed to my views, but I think they should have a chance to be heard. The Senator from Missouri offered the amendment dealing with the National Youth Administration.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I had expected that other Senators would precede me in the discussion of the pending amendment. But I am unwilling that a vote be had without taking the opportunity to give to the amendment my unqualified support. I confess without any hesitation, Mr. President, that my interest in N. Y. A. springs from some knowledge of the character of its work which has been done within my own State. In Maine N. Y. A. has had a dual program. There has been a program for local youths in local plants, and there has been a program carried on at resident centers, so-called. From these local plants and from these resident centers of Maine within less than a year's time there have gone into the industrial life of this Nation more than 1,000 trainees qualified in some branch of craftsmanship. There have gone from a single resident center, located in the home town of my distinguished colleague [Mr. BREWSTER], 1,200 trainees as welders, as machine operators, and as foundry workers of one kind or another. From them all, local plants and resident centers, Maine's branch of the N. Y. A. has contributed to the industrial life of the Nation more than 7,200 trainees, skilled, as I said a moment ago, in some useful work in the field of production.

Mr. President, there have gone from the N. Y. A. training plants of Maine sufficient numbers of aircraft workers to produce, so I am told, 18 attack bombers for every week. From these schools and from these plants there have gone into the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and at Kittery, Maine, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of parts, required in ship construction and in the outfitting of our vessels of war. There has been given this large number of new skilled workers who are making their contribution to the industrial life of the Nation, and in particular to the war production effort.

Mr. President, much the same story comes from all over the country. From some 510 communities, in which are to be found 1,500 plants of the N. Y. A., there were turned out this last year more than 400,000 trained youths. Every 7 or 8 weeks these training centers of the N. Y. A. gave to the country 16,000 welders. They gave 24,000 machinists of one character or another. They gave 11,000 persons, men and women, boys and girls, qualified as aircraft builders or otherwise qualified to contribute to the aircraft program. They turned out more than 6,500 radio operators and radio technicians. Mr. President, every day of the current year there have gone from the plants of the N. Y. A. throughout the country into the active life of America approximately 1,000 trained workers, useful workers, able to make their contribution in the immediate present, and a source of potential usefulness and of production through the long years which lie ahead.

Various objections have been urged to this amendment. It has been said that it is stripping from the centers of the country men and boys needed for our armed forces. The facts do not sustain that contention and objection.

Mr. President, 51 percent of all the trainees at the present time are girls, and 73 percent of all the trainees in all the plants of the N. Y. A. are below the military age of 18 years. The trainees are young men and young women, in large part, below military age; and the program stands as no substantial hindrance to the war effort of the country so far as manpower is concerned.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. What interests me in respect to the statement the able Senator is making is that it is asserted, at least in my area—and I presume it is a question of fact—that all the training and service done by the N. Y. A. could be with equal adequacy produced under State vocational and educational auspices. What would the Senator's comment be regarding that assertion?

Mr. WHITE. I shall come to that in a moment.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Very well.

Mr. WHITE. First, I should like to refer to the fact that it has been charged that the program is stripping from the farms of America the manpower available there. The facts do not justify such an assertion. Of the 57,000 trainees at this time in the plants of the N. Y. A., only 6,600 of them come from communities of less than 2,500; and at the present time, and for some time past, no youth leaves a rural area to go to the N. Y. A. without having a certificate from the county agent of the county in which he lives that his services are not needed for farm work.

Mr. President, just a brief word further. My distinguished colleague is to answer more fully than I have attempted to do the question asked by the distinguished Senator from Michigan. However, let me make merely a passing reference to the Senator's question, because I do not want to avoid it altogether. There are 510 communities in the United States in which the N. Y. A. maintains plants. In 194 of them no comparable facilities at all are furnished by the community. In 243 of them work is carried on by joint arrangement or cooperative efforts between the N. Y. A. and school authorities, with complete satisfaction to both. In only 70 or 75 communities among the 510 in which plants are maintained by the N. Y. A. is there the slightest conflict between local authorities who want to carry on work of a similar character and the N. Y. A. authorities.

I hope what I have just said answers, for the moment, at least, the inquiry of the Senator from Michigan.

The proposed appropriation aggregates approximately \$48,000,000. The testimony is that this amount will provide for 73,000 trainees each and every month. If the program is continued during the coming year, there will be added to the industrial resources of the Nation more than 500,000 young skilled trainees.

Mr. President, much is said about economy. I am told—I heard it in the committee, and I assume I will hear it on this floor—that in behalf of economy

we must not make the suggested appropriation. I say that to strike down this agency maintained for the youth of America would not be economy but would be wanton waste of resources. To strike it down would be to throw away in substantial part all the capital expenditure which has been made; to strike it down would cause the dismantling of 1,500 plants throughout the country; it would involve the loss of machines, tools, and implements in these plants; it would cause the dissipation of the organization of personnel which has been built up; and it would deprive the youth of the country of the opportunity which is found in the program.

Mr. President, economy does not consist alone in refraining from spending of money. Economy consists as well in the wise and useful and helpful expenditure of money for beneficent purposes. To me the training of the youth of America makes a great, powerful, irresistible appeal. When mention is made to me of economy at the expense of the youth of America, I have no partnership in the appeal. I am unwilling to place on our young men and young women the dollar mark, and have it said of them that they are receiving advantages denied to others and which cannot be justified. Mr. President, I think with depression of the contrast which the proceedings today in this Chamber may afford. When the pending amendment and the pending bill are disposed of, we shall proceed to consider the appropriation bill for the Military Establishment, and scarcely a dissenting voice will be raised when the vote is taken on that bill appropriating \$72,000,000,000 for the purpose of carrying on the war. We will pass that bill in behalf of the "freedom," in behalf of our country and its institutions, in behalf of a better world. Yes, Mr. President; all this is true. But who is to pay for it all? The taxpayers will pay in the years that stretch ahead. But the immediate payment and the sacrificial payment will be made by the youth of America. They are the ones who will pay in sweat, tears, blood, broken bodies, shattered minds, and in death—and yet we will pass that bill without a moment's hesitation. But when there is proposed the expenditure of \$47,000,000 or \$48,000,000—less than one, one-hundred and fiftieth of what we will vote for war purposes—we are told that that is too much to spend in behalf of the youth of our country.

Mr. President, I appeal to the Senate in behalf of the appropriation. I want the appropriation made because it will afford to the youth of America opportunity; it will open new vistas of usefulness to them; it will make of them better men and better women. I believe in so doing. It will make for a better America. I hope the amendment will have the approval of the Senate.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STEWART in the chair). Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. MALONEY. I am very sorry I did not hear all the Senator's address, but I was detained at the Commerce Committee on a matter of importance.

The part of the Senator's address I heard almost leads me to believe that the Senator has the impression that we are destroying the educational system of America. Does the Senator mean to imply that during the past 150 years we have been neglecting the education of our children?

Mr. WHITE. The Senator has no right to draw such a conclusion from anything I have said. I did say that this program was an educational opportunity which it is proposed by some to destroy, and I am against its destruction.

Mr. MALONEY. If I may ask the Senator a further question, Does he not understand that vocational opportunities are provided in this country quite apart from the N. Y. A.?

Mr. WHITE. To a certain extent, but I think inadequately. This program is supplementary and complementary, and is all for the good of the country and of the youth of the country.

Mr. MALONEY. Does the Senator agree that young men and women who are anxious to enter industry are able to obtain positions easily without going through the N. Y. A.?

Mr. WHITE. That is speculative. I know that when they go through N. Y. A. they enter industry, and I believe in vastly larger proportion, considering the numbers who take the training, than such workers are contributed by any other source.

Mr. MALONEY. Does the Senator know that testimony before another committee indicated that only 50 percent of the N. Y. A.-trained students enter industry?

Mr. WHITE. I have heard that statement made, but the testimony before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations was that about 700 of every 1,000 entered industry.

Mr. MALONEY. Does the Senator know—

Mr. WHITE. If the Senator will continue to ask me questions, he may find something I do not know. [Laughter.]

Mr. MALONEY. Does the Senator have any knowledge of the extent to which the N. Y. A. youths are taken from the suburban areas of the country, where they are so badly needed on the farms, and encouraged to go into industry?

Mr. WHITE. A moment ago I said that of the 57,000 trainees now engaged in the work of the N. Y. A., only 6,600 come from communities of less than 2,500 population, and that no youth now gets into this service unless he brings to the N. Y. A. a certificate from the county agent that he is not needed in agricultural work.

Mr. MALONEY. Does the Senator agree that a great many farm youths are leaving the farms, where they are so badly needed, to engage in this program?

Mr. WHITE. In the first place, I do not concede that any substantial number are leaving the farms to engage in this program. I think the testimony be-

fore the committee is quite to the contrary.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President—

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, do I have the floor now?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STEWART in the chair). The Chair understands that the Senator from Maine has yielded to his colleague.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I am very much interested to know that the Senator from Connecticut has raised this question, because hundreds of our Maine youths have gone to Connecticut to labor in the industries of Connecticut in war production, solely as a result of the training which they have received under the N. Y. A. I happen to be quite familiar with the situation. Without such assistance, I am sure that the industries of Connecticut would not have been able to make the remarkable record they have made in the production of war materials.

With respect to the broader question, which was referred to by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], as well as by the Senator from Connecticut, I do not know what the experience of other States has been; but I do know that so far as Maine is concerned—and I am sure that the same situation prevails in many other States—my observation has been that the traditional educational system has not welcomed vocational education. As a former school teacher, and as one who has served for a long time on committees on education, having been active on the committee on education of the Legislature of Maine, I know that formal education has not welcomed working with the hands. I am informed by the Senator from Michigan that in his State vocational education under State auspices has been very successful. That is certainly not true in very many other States.

I was informed by the American Federation of Labor representatives that, while, in general, they have opposed vocational education because of its conflict with the training system in the shops, they had no objection to the old-fashioned vocational education, because it did not result in training boys to do any effective work. To me that was very convincing evidence that a great development in our vocational education was essential. That is why I welcomed the development of the National Youth Administration, and the very practical work which it has carried on, supplementing our formal system. It may very well be that the two things will wisely be merged; but in this emergency, at this critical time, I view with concern the suggestion that this training program should be wiped out. I think my colleague has shown conclusively that there is very little conflict between the two systems, as a result of the National Youth Administration not being active in the areas where ample vocational training is already being provided.



Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I did not hear the statement of the distinguished Senator from Michigan, but in my judgment the vocational-training program under State auspices in Connecticut has been most successful. I know that some of the industrialists in my State, which is a most important industrial State, look with favor upon the continuation of the National Youth Administration. It is perfectly natural for anyone engaged in manufacturing to appreciate advanced training on the part of young people. However, the National Youth Administration was started as part of a relief program a long time ago. I think it did good work. I also think the Administration made a great many mistakes, of some of which I should be ashamed; but on the whole, I think it made a substantial contribution to the welfare of young men and women and to the efforts of Government in the depression period.

But now, taking into account the rapidly rising, tremendous national debt, I think we should be exerting every effort—I have been endeavoring to do so for some time—to abolish the so-called relief agencies. A year ago I spoke in the Senate against the National Youth Administration. Two years ago I tried to bring about its abolition. I am hopeful that at this time we may bring this agency—and soon hereafter other relief agencies—to an end, at least for the time being.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I shall yield in a moment.

I am particularly disturbed now to see Senators from agricultural States, who best understand the serious needs of agriculture and the shortage of labor on American farms, urging the continuation of a program which, day by day, under the encouragement of the National Youth Administration, is taking young men and women from the farms. A great many of them have already gone into the war program as industrial workers. Whether the N. Y. A. is continued or not, more farm youths will engage in industry, prompted partially, I am sure, by patriotism, and prompted partially, I am sure, by the belief that they can make a greater contribution to the war effort in that field than on the farm; but I am equally certain that many of them are encouraged to enter the industrial program of our country because of the high wages paid therein.

Facing the danger of a food shortage, as we are, I do not think the Federal Government should be constantly competing with itself—on the one hand appropriating money to attract young men and women to the farm, and in another part of the Government appropriating money to entice young men and women from the farm.

There are other reasons, Mr. President, why I do not like the program. I am opposed to taking young men and women—boys and girls 16 years of age—from their homes to engage in a coeducational industrial program under the auspices of the Federal Government. I deplore that part of the program.

Mr. President, because there is so much need for the saving of Federal money, I am hopeful that at this time this program may be brought to an end.

I now yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, does the Senator have the information that in the selection of youths for N. Y. A. training each youth must clear through the United States Employment Service, which must certify that he or she is not an agricultural worker, before he can engage in the N. Y. A. program?

Mr. MALONEY. In reply to the Senator from Florida, I must say that I heard that during the hearings on the bill the other day, and I was considerably surprised to know that that policy had become a part of the plan. But that does not change my opinion. I think we should be exerting every effort toward keeping young men and women on the farms. That is not what the N. Y. A. is doing.

Mr. PEPPER. Does the Senator assume that a farm boy or girl could go to the United States Employment Service and obtain a certificate that he or she is not an agricultural worker, so as to make him or her eligible for N. Y. A. training?

Mr. MALONEY. I assume that is the case.

Mr. PEPPER. I do not have anything but the word of the N. Y. A., but they have assured me in writing that that is the condition precedent to a boy or a girl obtaining this type of training.

Mr. MALONEY. I am told that that is the case now; but I do not want to have any part of it. I wish to discourage the National Youth Administration.

Mr. President, I have not seen a copy of the amendment which was offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], but I observed in the language of the bill as it was considered in the Appropriations Committee that provision was to be made to raise the age limit of those to receive benefits to 85 years or more. It is proposed that the N. Y. A. shall train elderly men and women who have long since passed the age which would make them eligible to receive a pension under existing law. I do not believe there is a way in which we can prove that the N. Y. A. is not useful, or that it cannot contribute to the war effort. Of course it can. It is the most flexible agency in the Government. It can change its program and change the age limits. I know the views of those who sponsor the amendment. I assume that it is intended to wipe out the age limit and to permit the N. Y. A. to train children from 16 years of age to and including children 85 years of age.

Mr. VANDENBERG. In their second childhood. [Laughter.]

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I shall not further discuss the proposal at this particular time. I may do so at a later time. I know that many Senators are anxious to speak on the subject. I believe that nearly all Senators have made up their minds how they will vote on the amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I heard the distinguished Senator from Connecticut make the observation that the N. Y. A. was started to help needy students.

Mr. MALONEY. Needy youth.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Needy youth. Very well. The program now includes the training of young persons who go to work in war plants. The amendment also provides for the continuation of work which they were doing in colleges.

Mr. MALONEY. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not true that the appropriation bill for the War Department carries a substantial item, running into millions of dollars, for similar purposes?

Mr. MALONEY. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. By which persons will be trained to be doctors, veterinarians, dentists, engineers, and so forth?

Mr. MALONEY. The Senator is correct. I am under the impression that that program will include nearly all the students who will henceforth be in college.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The point I wish to make is that the War Department bill carries an item for that purpose.

Mr. MALONEY. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. So there is no particular reason why that item should be included in the appropriation for the National Youth Administration.

Mr. MALONEY. As the very well informed Senator from New Mexico knows, included in this bill and other bills are large appropriations for vocational training outside the National Youth Administration.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield before he departs from that point?

Mr. MALONEY. If the Senator from New Mexico has concluded, I am glad to yield for a question.

Mr. PEPPER. I was about to raise the question as to whether, in the first place, some of the benefits to students who are needy might not be for girls, who are not eligible for employment under the Army and Navy training programs—I assume generally those in the colleges—and, in the second place, for boys who, because of some physical deficiency or otherwise, are not included in the Army or Navy program.

Mr. MALONEY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. I assume that no Senator would suggest that any boy or girl should be eligible to receive benefits both from the Army or Navy and the N. Y. A.

Mr. MALONEY. That is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. Those who would receive benefits under the N. Y. A. program are needy college youths who are not recipients of other Federal aid in acquiring a college education.

Mr. MALONEY. This program was originated at a time when we were disturbed over the fact that many young men and young women were suffering the loss of a college education, or the opportunity of obtaining one, because of a very serious depression which had in many cases wiped out that opportunity. Money was not available to send young men and women to college. Jobs were

not available to enable them to earn money to attend college. The purpose of this program in the beginning was to meet that need. If we vote to continue it now, in a period of plentiful employment, in a period of prosperity—so far as dollars are concerned—I have a feeling that the N. Y. A. will be with us forever. Certainly the original purposes of the N. Y. A. have been taken care of. Certainly the needs which then existed have been met. It is quite beyond me to see the justification for the National Youth Administration so long as the present period of high wages and good prices continues.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN].

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I believe the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] wishes to be heard.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gurney	Overton
Andrews	Hatch	Pepper
Ball	Hawkes	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hayden	Reed
Barkley	Hill	Revercomb
Bilbo	Holman	Reynolds
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Brewster	Kilgore	Russell
Bridges	La Follette	Scruggam
Brooks	Langer	Shipstead
Buck	Lodge	Smith
Butler	Lucas	Stewart
Byrd	McCarran	Taft
Capper	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	McKellar	Truman
Chavez	McNary	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Tydings
Danaher	Maybank	Vandenberg
Davis	Mead	Van Nuys
Downey	Millikin	Wagner
Eastland	Moore	Wallgren
Ferguson	Murdoch	Wheeler
George	Murray	Wherry
Gerry	Nye	White
Green	O'Daniel	Willis
Guffey	O'Mahoney	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, at this time I should like to make a few remarks in favor of the Truman amendment providing an appropriation for the National Youth Administration. In this connection I wish to read some figures showing what it has done in my State. I can only speak of the success of it in my State.

The National Youth Administration in Pennsylvania during the past 12 months has maintained an average of 6,200 trainees daily. Five thousand of these get their training in local shops in 38 different communities. Twelve hundred are being trained at points to which they come from isolated communities, where no training opportunities are available, and are housed in resident centers on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

About 35 percent of these trainees are prepared in machine-shop work. Another 30 percent are being trained in heavy arc welding, and in various types of aircraft welding. The remainder are prepared for war jobs in the radio, elec-

tric, motor repair, sheet metal, and power sewing trades.

The enrollment turns over 5 to 6 times a year. Thus, in the past 12 months, some 37,000 young persons have availed themselves of war training offered through this agency. This figure represents 45 percent of the preemployment war-training output of all publicly supported training facilities in the State of Pennsylvania, including the output of the federally subsidized vocational schools. It is noteworthy that one-half of the trainees are women, and that the shops operate 2 or 3 shifts daily.

Almost 40 percent of this training is done in the anthracite coal region of northeastern Pennsylvania. It is a section of the State in which there is the largest labor surplus. It may be stated fairly that before the establishment of the war-training program of the National Youth Administration, the vocational-training opportunities of the young people of that area were so narrow and inadequate that young men were confronted with the almost single choice of entering the mines, while the needs of young women went largely unfilled.

Since 1940 the National Youth Administration has created in that anthracite region, work training facilities capable of training 3,000 persons at any one time. For the past 2 years the agency has controlled the out-migration of young workers in the area through an induction center program which relocated already trained workers in industries of North Jersey and along the lower Delaware River valley. Giant industries, such as the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Sun Shipbuilding Co., Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the Dravo Shipbuilding Corporation of Pittsburgh and Wilmington, the Radio Corporation of America in their plants at Lancaster, Pa., and Camden, N. J., the New York Shipbuilding Co. and the Middletown Airport and other Army and Navy stations have welcomed this controlled influx of already trained young people and have testified repeatedly to the value of the service rendered.

Two hundred and thirty-one National Youth Administration trainees have been employed by the Sun Shipbuilding Co. alone.

Aware of the situation in the anthracite coal region of the State, I have worked unceasingly to bring about the location of important war plants in that area, and I am happy to state, finally with some success. My colleague [Mr. DAVIS] was a member of the committee.

Among the most powerful selling arguments to induce war plants to locate in that general area has been the existence of the splendidly erected, equipped, and staffed shops of the National Youth Administration.

The largest plant to move into that section of recent date is the Murray Corporation of Detroit. While this bomber-wing assembly plant breaks ground for its giant structure, I am pleased to note that the shops of the National Youth Administration have already reached a joint arrangement with the corporation

to supply some 4,000 drillers, riveters, and sheet metal operators. This company has selected the trainees from the National Youth Administration instead of all other training sources. Within 2 weeks the National Youth Administration adjusted its floor layout to include equipment provided by the company, and at the present moment, persons are already in training against the needs of that war plant.

The National Youth Administration has demonstrated to my full satisfaction that it is efficiently managed by competent people who are imbued with great enthusiasm for the task in which they are engaged. It is a Federal agency which can stand on its record for prompt, efficient operation and for flexible administration. This year alone, 320 individual machine tools were relocated in my State in conformity with changing training needs and labor supply demands. The War Manpower Commission office of training has testified to the real service which a flexible federally operated training structure can provide during an emergency period. State and community controls necessarily impede the rapid transformation of vocational school services to meet emerging requirements. Were we to interfere with the continuance of this important activity, we should do violence both to an agency which presents us with such a record of accomplishment and to the general program of training as envisaged by the War Manpower Commission.

I cite the fact that industry in my State has sent many recommendations in support of the work which N. Y. A. shops local to its establishments are doing. No war employer has yet written me to recommend the discontinuance or reduction of present N. Y. A. operations. The Congress ordered the National Youth Administration 3 years ago to change from a work relief to a war training agency. None can deny that it has followed that mandate successfully in an incredibly short period. For this accomplishment, the Congress owes its benediction and approval, by the grant of funds necessary to go forward.

I shall now give a few samples of the type of letters industry writes concerning N. Y. A. war production training. The Piper Aircraft Corporation, of Lock Haven, Pa., has written to the shop superintendent in the war production training shop in Johnstown, Pa.:

Please let me know when you will have some more trainees available, at which time I will get in touch with Mr. Glock and make arrangements for another pooled interview.

The York Corrugating Co., of York, Pa., has written to the manager of its local N. Y. A. shop as follows:

Over a period of 2 years we have taken into our employment many boys from your sheet metal shop. We found these boys had received good training in sheet-metal work, good basic knowledge of the work, and a good background for anything needed.

These boys have been a great value to us in the execution of our war contracts, especially because of a shortage of skilled mechanics.

In order that industry in York can continue to benefit by this training, we request that the training activities will be extended.



The Manley Manufacturing Division of the American Chain & Cable Co., at York, Pa., has written to the director of the N. Y. A. shop:

As you will recall, the writer has discussed with you a number of times the fact that we are arranging to employ women in our machine shop. \* \* \* The several times I visited your machine shop I was quite favorably impressed with the training that was given these women and with the strict attention they were giving to their work. Our experience with the several young men who were secured from your training school was such that we feel quite sure that the women we may secure from you will be well fitted to begin work in our machine shop.

I will write you again or telephone you along about the 20th, advising you definitely as to just how many women we will need and at what date.

This letter was signed by the plant manager.

The Pioneer Engineering Co., Philadelphia, has written to the Senate Appropriations Committee. The letter, signed by the plant manager, reads:

The National Youth Administration war production training shops in Philadelphia have been supplying us with workers who are trained and experienced in war production work.

We are well satisfied with these workers and we have come to depend a great deal on the National Youth Administration for workers, because National Youth Administration trainees are able to do production work with little or no additional training by us. The curtailment of the National Youth Administration during these war times, in our opinion, would seriously handicap us in obtaining trained employees as we need them.

The manager of the Goldberg Co., of Uniontown, Pa., last February wrote as follows concerning the N. Y. A. trainees employed in their plant at Uniontown:

We have been very highly pleased with the graduates of your training program whom we have employed. These boys have averaged a higher degree of skill and ability to learn than any other class of labor that we have been able to secure under the present market. Their training has been very thoroughly rounded, and as a result they are up-graded very rapidly once they come into our shop.

Mr. President, I should like to read a few other letters I found on my desk this morning. First is a letter from Reading, Pa., enclosing a resolution adopted by the city council asking that the National Youth Administration be granted the appropriation requested. The letter reads:

CITY OF READING,  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,  
Reading, Pa., June 25, 1943.

HON. JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At a regular meeting of city council held Wednesday, June 23, 1943, that body unanimously passed Resolution 114, reciting therein that the Reading center of the National Youth Administration has been established in close proximity to this city on municipally owned land and setting forth further that since its inception this center has trained more than 1,300 young men and women in mechanical trades without in anywise interfering with, or encroaching upon, the field of endeavor of any public or private vocational training school or college.

And that the efficiency of the training bestowed is evidenced by the fact that more than 86 percent of the school students are

now successfully engaged in essential war industries; and pointing out that if it were not for the facilities offered by the Reading center of the National Youth Administration most, if not all, of the young men and women in question could not have acquired the technical skills which they are now efficiently using.

The Council of the City of Reading earnestly requests that you use your influence and best efforts to secure an appropriation sufficient to continue the National Youth Administration, especially so the Reading center, which has rendered such splendid and patriotic service, may continue in existence.

With kind personal regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

DANIEL F. MCKENNA,  
City Clerk.

I should also like to read a letter from the principal of the New Salem public schools, as follows:

Someone said to me recently that all of us should write to Washington about stopping National Youth Administration. No doubt, we should write, but not to stop it. May I, through you, talk to every Congressman as one who has been on the firing line of this great youth movement to support the man and the National Youth Administration—the first great constructive plan ever to reach the common people and get results? I know what I am talking about, for I have administered the program in my community since it began and know at first-hand what took place.

There is just one answer to a question in this youth crisis, and that answer is to be found in killing National Youth Administration or in giving it new life. Will Congress abandon youth and let it shift for itself, or will it now give intelligent and trained leadership and direction to youth? We talk about juvenile delinquency being on the increase. No wonder! It is no accident, but direct cause and effect. If every Member of Congress had a delinquent son, we would have a big National Youth Administration. But everyone has a potential one. Do we not believe in prevention? Will we never learn? Will all these boys under 17 just automatically become great or useful citizens? Only today I had occasion to take a boy to the welding school. He was 16. Where else would I have taken him? Incidentally he had been kicked out of school because he could not pass his eighth-grade achievement test. He was branded a failure. The schools will take care of him? Didn't they? That kind of stuff is still going on and bids fair to go on forever. Shall National Youth Administration go on? Will Congress aid and give comfort to an invisible force that can destroy us as a nation from within? That is little short of treason.

Let us be practical and wise. Let us continue National Youth Administration and build into this greatest of all youth movements a new America—one that youth will want to defend.

Cordially yours,

W. O. FORMAN,  
Supervising Principal.

The Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and Vicinity have written a lengthy letter endorsing the program, as follows:

BAPTIST MINISTERS CONFERENCE OF  
PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY,  
Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1943.

Senator JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR GUFFEY: The civic committee of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and vicinity brought to the attention of the conference in a recent meeting the issue confronting this Congress involving

the liquidation of the National Youth Administration.

So concerned was the conference, which covers the Delaware River area from Trenton, N. J., to Wilmington, Del., representing some 250 Baptist churches and 150,000 communicants, that a resolution was passed in the regular weekly meeting, March 22, 1943, directing the writer to urge the several Congressmen and Senators from these districts to strongly support legislation for the continuation and extension of the National Youth Administration.

The members of the conference are thoroughly familiar with the work of the National Youth Administration and feel this agency is not only a pathfinder for youth but the preparation for participation in our all-out war effort will lead them to a more useful life during the peace that will follow.

Therefore, at the direction of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and Vicinity, I am asking you to fully support the National Youth Administration when this agency's future is brought before the Congress.

Respectfully yours,  
Rev. CHARLES D. BURKE,  
Secretary.

From J. Jacob Shannon & Co., of Philadelphia, I have a letter which I read, as follows:

J. JACOB SHANNON & CO.,  
Philadelphia, Pa., May 25, 1943.  
Hon. United States Senator GUFFEY,  
Washington, D. C.

HON. SENATOR GUFFEY: I have read this morning in the Philadelphia paper an article in regard to the National Youth Administration.

The United States Government should be congratulated for ever starting an organization of this kind.

Two years ago our company was fortunate enough to have in our employ some young men who were developed as mechanics at the National Youth school. However, since the outbreak of the war these men have been called in the Army, and we were, indeed, sorry to lose these good workers.

Congress should arrange to keep the National Youth Administration in existence for many years to come, as it is not only a great help to our youth but greater help to the country.

Very truly yours,  
J. JACOB SHANNON & CO.,  
M. FEICK, Secretary.

I have also a letter from Albert Lindsay Rowland, president of the State Teachers College at Shippensburg, Pa. He also endorses the movement, and states:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE,  
Shippensburg, Pa., May 11, 1943.  
Hon. JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR GUFFEY: As I understand it, there are two measures pending before Congress, each of which is intended to provide assistance to needy college students. Such assistance has heretofore come through the National Youth Administration and has been of inestimable value to many of our young people here who would otherwise have been unable to secure a college education.

I am naturally concerned that at this time, when accelerated programs have in many instances reduced opportunities for summer earning, there shall be no reduction in the amount of money available through the working scholarships that have heretofore been provided through the National Youth Administration.

I am not familiar in detail with either of the pending measures, but trust that any

reasonable provision for the continuance of this aid through Federal sources will have your support.

With kindest regards, I am,  
Very sincerely yours,

ALBERT LINDSAY ROWLAND,  
President.

I have a dozen other letters, which I shall not read, but offer for the RECORD. Running all through these letters it is reiterated that the N. Y. A. conducts the only vocational schools in the State which give colored youths of our State a chance to learn essential trades.

I have, from Lawrence Foster, executive director of the Pennsylvania State Temporary Commission on the Conditions of the Urban Colored Population, some figures as to the different schools, which I will ask to have inserted at the conclusion of my remarks, following the letters to which I have referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, in closing, I should like to submit that any change in the present set-up, in my opinion, is bound to retard the training of war-production workers at a time of the Nation's greatest need of producing implements for the war.

I submit that the National Youth Administration has proven its value as a war agency, and that no jurisdictional dispute should be allowed to interfere with it as a going agency indispensable to the war effort.

The letters referred to in Mr. GUFFEY's remarks are as follows:

EBENEZER A. M. E. CHURCH,  
Middletown, Pa., March 30, 1943.

Hon. Senator JOSEPH F. GUFFEY:

I am informed of a possible discontinuance of the National Youth Administration. Therefore, I am writing you at this time asking for your general support in this matter.

As you know, the National Youth Administration is a Federal training agency for youth geared to meet the training demands of war industries. As such, it has benefited thousands of Negro men and women throughout the length and breadth of the country. Because of the tremendous contribution made by this agency to Negro youth, I am asking you, in the interest of humanity and national unity, to support legislation for the continuance and expansion of the National Youth Administration.

The Negro has benefited largely through this great agency because it has been impartial in its accepting of registrants. It has equipped him and prepared him to qualify and take an active part in any phase of the national defense program, and enables him to meet their demands. In addition, the National Youth Administration student work program throughout the Nation has aided over 59,000 students to remain in school or complete their courses. Over 13 percent of this number were Negro students. If we are to win this war and enjoy post-war order, which will come through the coordinating of our efforts, this great agency, which stands just for these things, must not stop nor slow its speed. So I implore you, as one who can see the needs of this great, united Nation, to give it your consideration and general support.

Sincerely,

REV. J. W. GANTT.

CITY OF CARBONDALE, PA.,  
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,  
June 21, 1943.

HON. JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have been instructed to forward you a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Council of the City of Carbondale, Pa., held June 21, 1943.

Yours very truly,

MADELINE WALKER,  
City Clerk.

Resolved by the Council of the City of Carbondale, That—

Whereas it is proposed by the Government to abolish the National Youth Administration, which agency has been instrumental in preparing youths to qualify for defense work; and

Whereas a great benefit has been derived from this organization;

Therefore it is for the welfare of the City of Carbondale that the National Youth Administration be retained and a copy of this resolution is directed to be forwarded to Senator JOSEPH F. GUFFEY and Congressman JOHN MURPHY, whereby their assistance and cooperation is solicited and requesting them to use their influence in the retention of the organization.

The advisory committee of vocational training for war production workers program for the Chester area has at all times had the fullest cooperation of the National Youth Administration shop at Ninth Street and Ridley Creek, Chester, Pa., and I have been requested as chairman of the committee to urge that this shop be continued in active operation as an aid in the training of the individuals who are to be later employed in the war industries of Delaware County.

A real contribution to the war effort in this area has been made by this training center, and with the rapid induction of men into the armed services necessitating training of additional women and older men, the training facilities in this area are taxed to capacity. It is the considered judgment of the advisory committee that nothing should interfere with the continued operation of this unit of training for war industries.

May I also add that our company's Chester branch has received valuable aid from this training shop, and we trust your committee will make appropriation so that this unit will continue all of its training functions.

R. J. WILLIAMS.

P. S.—The advisory committee referred to on the preceding page is composed of representatives of Sun Shipbuilding, Baldwin, and others.

COMMONWEALTH OF  
PENNSYLVANIA,  
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE,  
West Chester, Pa., May 18, 1943.

HON. JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,  
The Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. GUFFEY: The college student work program of the National Youth Administration has enabled many worthy students to continue their education and therefore prepare themselves for effective service who would otherwise have been unable to secure such advanced training. The proposed changes which would include war training and a 12-month program are greatly needed, and we trust they will be included in the final program.

Some of the reasons why the college work program should be continued and expanded to include the war-training and 12-month features are as follows:

First, without such a program there can be no such thing as equalization of educational opportunities for thousands of capable and

worthy youth. We must not forget that such a program does not give youth a college education but merely insures that they will have an opportunity to earn a part of the cost while at the same time continuing their education.

Second, the teacher shortage which is already critical is becoming increasingly so. Our State Department estimates a shortage of 4,000 teachers this September, and a survey by the National Education Association indicates a national shortage of 100,000. Without the National Youth Administration work program many potential teachers will be compelled to drop out of college, and thus add to the seriousness of the shortage.

Third, colleges have set up accelerated programs whereby students will complete their training in much less time, but this requires attending school the year around. However, such is impossible for many students because they have no National Youth Administration work opportunity during the summer and therefore must drop out of school to earn money for the following year. Once started to work many such students fail to return. The 12-month program would correct this deficiency.

Fourth, because of the rising cost of food, colleges have been compelled to raise the dormitory charges and this in turn has been reflected in increased applications and need for National Youth Administration employment.

Fifth, our students come for the most part from homes of low-economic income, a situation which is being further complicated by the greatly increased cost of living, and other economic dislocations resulting from the war.

As president of the State Teachers College at West Chester, Pa., and spokesman for the needs of these students, I wish to bring these facts to your personal attention, and trust you will lend your support to this worthy program.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES S. SWOPE,  
President.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,  
Harrisburg, Pa., March 25, 1943.  
Senator JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to the fact that plans are being formulated to discontinue the National Youth Administration project.

As one who has been closely connected with the National Youth Administration I have had an excellent opportunity to observe the great value it has been to the training of our youth. Many of these youth are able to serve the Government and industry today simply because they were trained in National Youth Administration centers. Hundreds are still being trained in defense work and they are better equipped to do their share in winning the war.

It is my opinion that it would be a great mistake to close down a project that has done so much for our youth and is continuing to afford them an opportunity which they would not otherwise have. The National Youth Administration is essential to the war effort and is too valuable a project to scrap at this time. It has made a commendable record of achievement and is worthy of praise rather than condemnation.

Very truly yours,

MARION S. ENGLISH,  
Executive Secretary.

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH,  
Lancaster, Pa., March 27, 1943.  
Hon. JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,  
United States Senator from  
Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It has reached my intelligence of the probability of the discontinuance of the



National Youth Administration. Dear sir, for such to happen will mean a calamity to the future hope of the youth of the country, especially in such crucial times.

The National Youth Administration is the instrumentality through which thousands of the youth of the Nation is trained to meet the demand of preparedness, to answer the call of the Nation's industry, in a mechanical way as well as intellectual.

Through the training provided by the National Youth Administration, thousands are now on the assembling lines in such branches as radio, drafting, machine shop, welding, sheet metal, forge, foundry, and industrial sewing and many other defense demands.

In region III, embracing Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, there are more than 15,000 youths, the majority of whom are employed in war plants during the past 7 months. The National Youth Administration students work program has aided approximately 59,000 students to remain in school or complete their courses. How can America, the wealthiest Nation of the world neglect or destroy its own future hope, when other nations in pre-war years and also now have their youths' strength geared to capacity. I have mentioned statistics, I believe are accurate.

Dear sir, I am voicing the sentiment of tens of thousands of loyal Americans, when I ask you to listen to the voice of youth. Youth is speaking, asking for a place for further preparedness in this struggle for justice and liberty, and for better service in the post-war program.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his masterly address on March 21, 1943, emphasized the need of individual preparedness, both mechanical and intellectual. I am asking of you when the bill pertaining to the National Youth Administration comes before the Houses of Legislature, please vote for the continuance of the National Youth Administration and the sufficient amount of appropriations to maintain it, and wield your influence among your colleagues to also vote for the continuance of the National Youth Administration.

Please reply to this communication, and I pray that it contain a hope of light for the continuance of the National Youth Administration.

I remain,

Fraternally yours,

REV. E. S. DENNIS.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE  
TEMPORARY COMMISSION

ON THE CONDITIONS OF THE

URBAN COLORED POPULATION,

Philadelphia, Pa., February 27, 1943.

The Honorable JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,  
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR GUFFEY: The Commission has examined the program of the National Youth Administration in Pennsylvania with particular reference to the impact upon the training and placement of Negro youth. Region III of the National Youth Administration operation includes the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey, but the greater portion of its program is in the State of Pennsylvania. Due to the fact that the Negro population of Pennsylvania is larger than that of New Jersey and Delaware, the majority of Negro youth trained on this program are residents of this State. The average enrollment of Negro youth trainees in this tri-State area has been approximately 1,200 with about 900 of this number residents of the State of Pennsylvania. The total assignment of Negro trainees represents approximately 18 percent of the total number enrolled in this area.

A review of placement records of the National Youth Administration shows that 1,795

Negro youth have been placed in war industries for the period July 1, 1942, to January 31, 1943. Examples of the industries in which these youth have been placed are as follows:

Philadelphia Navy Yard.....	86
Middletown Air Depot.....	20
Sun Shipbuilding Co.....	183
Dravo Corporation.....	13
Mathis Shipyards.....	10
New York Shipbuilding Co.....	21

Of particular note is the record of 719 Negro girls employed in the textile trades as power machine operators. This report of placements is significant when it is realized that without this training the greater majority of these youth would not now be employed in their present capacities. The fact that this group has benefited by this preemployment training is an outstanding reason for the continuance of this agency.

The flexibility of National Youth Administration training is demonstrated in its resident-center program which permits the transfer of trainees from communities without training facilities to well-equipped centers located near acute labor-shortage areas.

National Youth Administration training is practical because of its production-training program, fabricating useful items for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and other civilian Government agencies. In this region National Youth Administration trainees have produced during the past year for the Army and Navy ordnance a total of 918,324 articles, 86,673 of which were produced in metal shops and 791,744 garments fabricated in the industrial sewing shops. Thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and seven articles were produced in National Youth Administration woodwork shops. In addition to these there were 636,180 articles made for civilian Government agencies. Reports indicate that the articles produced met all specifications.

Added to the services to youth by the National Youth Administration is the student-work program which aids needy students through part-time employment in the schools, to continue or complete their education. Our survey discloses that in secondary schools approximately 3,300 students, of which 10 percent are Negro, are aided in colleges and graduate schools; approximately 2,600 students, of which 3 percent are Negro, benefit by this program.

Estimates of the War Manpower Commission indicate that there is still a great need for skilled and semiskilled workers in war industries. The age limitation for trainees imposed upon the National Youth Administration by your honorable body limits the effectiveness of this agency in realizing its maximum contribution to the training of workers for war industries. The Commission knows that hundreds of persons, particularly women, have applied for this training and have been turned away because of age limitations. This restriction, if lifted for the duration of the war, would insure maximum use of facilities and increase the contribution of this agency to the war effort.

Having examined the work of this agency, its efficiency and flexibility in the training of war workers, the Commission urges that this agency not only be continued but expanded to include trainees of all ages.

Respectfully submitted.

LAURENCE FOSTER,  
Executive Director.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in rising to say a few words with reference to the National Youth Administration, I first wish to commend the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] for what he said on that subject.

I should like to ask the attention particularly of the Senators from Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, to a report I have from C. B. Lund, Regional Administrator of region VIII, which I think conclusively answers the argument made by the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], who said a few moments ago that the National Youth movement took boys off the farms. As a matter of fact, this report shows that it has been helping boys on the farms, helping keep them there to assist in the repair of farm machinery. The report is dated June 18, and is as follows:

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION,  
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION,  
St. Paul, Minn., June 18, 1943.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Congress of the United States,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: This report relative to National Youth Administration activities in region VIII is intended to further supplement the information already forwarded to your office. This report gives specific data relative to the work on the medical program of the National Youth Administration.

During the period covered in the report 40,064 youth have been given thorough physical examinations by competent physicians of the communities in which the youth live. Each examination is conducted by a physician and dentist in good standing with the State and American medical associations. The health examination is the basis for health counseling and for referring youth to their own physicians, clinics, or hospitals for remedial treatment. The complete health examination which Congress has authorized gives necessary information to meet the health needs of youth going into defense plants. Local hospitals, welfare boards, and clinics provided the National Youth Administration with X-rays, chest plates, and the services of roentgenologists, and also provided for the treatment of contagious and infectious diseases for these 40,064 youth at no cost to the National Youth Administration.

These health examinations are conducted on a basis meeting all of the State laws within each State where they are given and with the permission of parents and guardians of the youth. The examination includes past medical history, immunity status, examinations of the ears, eyes, nose, throat, lungs, circulatory system, orthopedic impairments, blood serology, and urinalysis. X-rays are given to all youth who show a positive Mantoux test. The average cost of the health examinations for these 40,064 youth has been a little less than \$2 per youth. This fee includes the services of a dentist, physician, and nurse.

The expense of the remedial work and follow-up work is borne by the youth through his National Youth Administration wages and/or his parents and/or welfare agencies or municipalities.

Through the cooperation of the various State rehabilitation departments handicapped youth have been examined and trained and placed into defense industries. In the last 6 months alone in 1 State more than 200 presumably unemployable youth of a handicapped classification have been rehabilitated and placed into defense industries.

The attached sample study of 11,000 cases indicated that 11 percent of the youth were of such physical fitness as to be ready for any type of work immediately. Fifty-three percent had health deficiencies which limited their employment in defense plants without

remedial work. Another 29 percent were found to be temporarily or permanently unfit for training or work in any kind of industry on a full-time basis. Seven percent of the youth examined were permanently unfit for any type of work or training. In other words, 89 percent of the sampling of the 11,000 youth in this region, which is made up of the States of Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, were found to be either temporarily or permanently physically deficient for war training before receiving medical attention. Thirty percent of the youth had received remedial and follow-up assistance through their local physicians and had their deficiencies corrected prior to the time they completed their National Youth Administration training.

Attached hereto are three tables which indicate pertinent information on this subject. Should you desire further detailed information we shall be glad to prepare it for you.

Yours sincerely,

C. B. LUND,  
Regional Administrator.

Attached to the report are three tables, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE I.—Number of health examinations given to National Youth Administration youth by private physicians for period July 1, 1941, through Mar. 31, 1943

State	Number of youth examined	Male	Female
North Dakota.....	2,469	1,260	1,209
South Dakota.....	3,013	1,738	1,275
Nebraska.....	5,890	3,035	2,855
Iowa.....	12,344	6,173	6,171
Minnesota.....	16,348	10,045	6,303
Total.....	40,064	22,251	17,813

TABLE II.—Sampling of 11,000 National Youth Administration youth examined showing types of defects

Type of defect	Number	Percent of number examined
Dental.....	7,736	70.3
Eyes.....	3,528	32.0
High blood pressure.....	608	5.6
Low blood pressure.....	1,401	12.7
Overweight.....	478	4.3
Underweight.....	774	7.0
Heart.....	379	3.4
Positive Mantoux.....	1,818	16.5
X-ray.....	1,128	10.3
Positive Wassermann.....	95	.8

TABLE III.—Classification of 11,000 National Youth Administration youth based on health examinations showing fitness for employment or training

Class	Number in classification	Percent of number examined
I.....	1,168	10.6
II.....	5,812	52.8
III.....	3,131	28.5
IV.....	720	6.6
V.....	112	1.0
VI.....	57	.5
Total.....	11,000	100.0

Class I and II, fit for any work or training.  
Class III and IV, limited work or physical activity.  
Class V and VI, unfit for employment, training, or physical activity.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a letter dated January 9, 1942, from Robert Byrne, State youth administrator for North Dakota, addressed to me, which shows what became of these young men, some of whom were physically unfit for induction into the Army, and how they are now working in defense industries, particularly on the west coast, at Denver, Colo., and in other localities. I particularly call the Senate's attention to the fact that scores of these young men have been trained to repair farm machinery, and in view of the fact that there is so large a deficiency in farm machinery at the present time, I submit that these young men have done a great job.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,  
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION,  
Bismarck, N. Dak., January 9, 1942.  
Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: I am sure that you will be interested in the information which we are enclosing relative to the defense-training program of the National Youth Administration.

The bulletin, Industrial Education and the National Youth Administration Training Program, was published by the State normal and industrial school at Ellendale and outlines quite completely the work which is being done by our agency in cooperation with that institution. At the present time 50 young men are enrolled there in the specific 3-month defense-training course. The Remington Arms Co., of Denver, Colo., has agreed to accept all machine-shop trainees who successfully complete their course and are recommended by their instructors.

The National Youth Administration News Bulletin, of the Grand Forks resident center, was published by the University of North Dakota and explains in detail the work of our agency in that institution. At the present time 90 boys are receiving defense training in their shops for jobs in defense industries.

A project at Fargo, which is similar in every respect to the Grand Forks resident project, is now giving defense-work experience to 100 young men.

These projects have successfully trained upward of 400 young men, many of whom have now entered defense industries in various parts of the country. Sixty trainees are now with the Remington Arms Co. in Denver, Colo. Twenty-four from the Grand Forks project alone have now received preference rating with the Naval Reserve. Forty-four have accepted positions with the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. Approximately 12 radio trainees have received positions with the radio merchant marine on Gallups Island, and many others have gone to defense plants in various parts of the country, including the shipyards, Boeing Aircraft Corporation, and the Rock Island Arsenal.

We are also enclosing several pictures, which will be of interest to you, of boys who are receiving training in shops in various parts of the State.

Work is rapidly being completed in Bismarck on a defense shop which will train approximately 150 young men every 3 months in machine-shop, welding, sheet-metal, and auto mechanics. We expect to commence operations at this location the early part of February.

The school men over the State have been most cooperative in assisting our agency to gage the program to meet war needs in an all-out war effort.

All projects which do not qualify as defense projects are rapidly being eliminated. Projects for girls include training in hospital work, so that the girls will be prepared for nonprofessional duties in times of emergency. Food projects have been established to give girls experience in large-quantity cooking. Clerical projects are operated in connection with selective service boards and other governmental units to give young men and women experience so that they will be prepared for jobs in civilian and military defense agencies.

You will be interested to know that information about enlistment is being distributed to all National Youth Administration projects by recruiting officers, and arrangements have been made for these officers to visit these projects for talks not only to the National Youth Administration boys but also to the other youth in the various communities where these projects are located.

The fact that the Bureau of the Budget set aside \$28,000,000 of National Youth Administration money in a reserve fund has temporarily handicapped our work. However, with the funds which remain we are doing our part in training young men and women for the defense emergency. We shall remember Pearl Harbor for one of our fine young men who was trained at our Fargo center was killed in action while serving there with the Navy.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT BYRNE,  
State Youth Administrator.

Mr. LANGER. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a report made by the War Manpower Commission, Bureau of Training, National Youth Administration, North Dakota, from which I shall read a line or two as follows:

In line with this policy, farm machinery repair courses have been offered, some of which are continuing beyond the school year.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

In North Dakota, the National Youth Administration (War Manpower Commission) is operating war production training centers at three locations: Bismarck, Fargo, and Grand Forks. The activities at these shops are geared definitely to the war effort and designed to provide trained workers for defense industries. Training and experience are offered in the fields of arc welding, machine shop, sheet metal, woodwork, and radio. The shops are equipped with standard industrial equipment, and instruction and supervision are provided by skilled tradesmen in each branch of work.

These opportunities are available to out-of-school youth between the ages of 16 to 24 inclusive. Through a special exemption, selected high school seniors have also been privileged to receive training on a part-time basis in addition to their regular high-school subjects. This means that many of these young people will soon be ready to enter war production.

Since July 1, 1942, 2,000 North Dakota young men and women have received war production training in North Dakota National Youth Administration shops. These youth come from every county in the State and each month they are taking their places in the production lines of the Nation's war industries. The majority of youth now enrolled in North Dakota National Youth Administration shops are from cities and villages. It is the policy of the National Youth Administration to encourage farm youth to remain on the farm. In line with this policy, farm machinery repair courses have been offered, some of which are continuing beyond the school year.



The majority of the North Dakota youth who have been employed in war industries are with such firms as Boeing Aircraft Co., Seattle-Tacoma Shipyards, Bremerton Navy Yards, Rock Island Arsenal, United Air Lines, and Northwest Air Lines Co. These firms speak well of our youth and praise the training offered by the National Youth Administration. As a group, the youth are very patriotic and proud of the fact that they can participate in winning the war. They do not hesitate to recognize the privilege they have been afforded in receiving such training and experience. Letters are received from these youth from day to day, expressing their appreciation and indicating the satisfaction they feel in the part which they have been permitted to play in the war effort.

During the period of training, after a youth has acquired some degree of skill, he is put on the production line in these shops, as we have orders from the Rock Island Arsenal and other governmental agencies for the production of many items needed as equipment in the Army and Navy Air Force. More than 3,000,000 such items have been produced in the shops in region VIII, of which North Dakota is a part. The estimated market value of these items is far in excess of \$3,000,000. The production work is an integral part of the training philosophy of the National Youth Administration program. While in training, the youth produce actual job orders comparable to those found in defense industry.

Aside from the splendid contributions these young people are making toward the winning of the war, there is ample evidence that the National Youth Administration has furnished them the opportunity not only of securing employment, but has also given them the satisfaction of occupying a definite place in the American way of life.

**Mr. MURRAY.** Mr. President, I am convinced that the National Youth Administration is making a real contribution to the winning of the war. I therefore intend to support the Truman amendment providing for its continuance.

In the fiscal year now drawing to a close the National Youth Administration has given training to over 400,000 persons. That number, or even one-half that number, of semiskilled workers provided for war industry cannot be discounted. It represents an important and an indispensable contribution toward winning the war. Not less but more of this training is needed to speed the wheels of industry.

The National Youth Administration, responding to the needs of the times, has increased the number of females in training so that at the present approximately one-half of all its trainees are young women—and this proportion continues to increase, as it should and must. That is very important.

Of the males on the program only one-third are of draft age. Some of these certainly will enter the armed services without ever having used their newly acquired skills in war industry but that does not mean this training is lost, for these skills will be of great value to them in their military service.

The remainder of this group of draft age boys are those who do not quite measure up to the physical standards required by the armed forces although they are acceptable to industry and must be so in order to receive N. Y. A. training. With the training they re-

ceive they too can make their full contribution to the winning of the war.

Montana youth, as youth throughout the country, have profited by this training. Nearly a thousand of them, in large part from communities and areas where no other training facilities are available, will have received training in this fiscal year alone. As of June 9, 1943 Montana youth were preparing themselves under N. Y. A. supervision for war production as welders, sheet-metal workers, radio technicians, machine-shop workers, and as automotive mechanics.

It would require someone of greater temerity than I possess to suggest that such training makes no contribution to the war effort.

We tend to overlook the fact that our manpower problem is one of skills as well as of numbers. N. Y. A., in giving training and work experience to tens of thousands of potential war workers, is helping industry to carry its staggering burden and is rendering an invaluable contribution to the production of the implements of warfare. This is shown by the signed statements of industries engaged in war production.

On April 24, 1943, the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. sent the following letter to N. Y. A.:

"We wish to take this opportunity to thank you for your cooperation and help in sending us girls who have machine shop training at the National Youth Administration to be employed at the supercharger plant.

We find that girls with this experience and training have proven an invaluable aid in the war effort, and sincerely hope you can continue to send us girls in the future.

Then on February 10, 1943, the Studebaker Corporation sent in the following letter:

We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation and thanks for the number of competent young women you have sent to us for employment.

They have, without exception, proved very capable and you deserve to be commended for the splendid training they are receiving at the National Youth Administration center under your careful supervision.

To make it quite clear that these letters do not all bloom in the same month, here is one from the Piper Aircraft Corporation, Lock Haven, Pa., dated December 11, 1942:

Please keep up the good work on welders, as it will be necessary for us to pick up at least 200 welders somewhere before February 1, 1943.

The Chairman of the War Manpower Commission has stated clearly and convincingly for the records that all of our training facilities must be utilized fully in the year ahead. It is counting on N. Y. A. to train approximately 600,000 persons. Perhaps before the next fiscal year ends our manpower needs may decline, but let us not be too sure about what tomorrow may bring. It may be we shall need more rather than less trainees than we now suppose. One thing in all of this is clear. We have at our command a going organization in the training field which is skilled and highly efficient. To disrupt that organization—the need for its services was never

greater—would, in my judgment, not be wise.

Nor should it be overlooked that N. Y. A. carries on its work economically—and I use the term advisedly. It pays a small wage to youth in training, as under the circumstances is proper; it houses and feeds and transports tens of thousands of them; it trains them in skills which require costly equipment and it does all of this at a total cost of only \$66.91 per month per trainee. I say that reflects superior management.

Mr. President, the facts before us show clearly that training must be provided for hundreds of thousands of persons in the fiscal year approaching. The Chairman of the War Manpower Commission states that N. Y. A. is indispensable in carrying on this program. My own judgment confirms this conviction. Believing as I do that the N. Y. A. is making a vital contribution to the successful prosecution of the war effort, and doing it economically, I could not in conscience do otherwise than to approve its continuance for another year.

**Mr. PEPPER.** Mr. President, I wish to give a few facts to show what the National Youth Administration is doing in my State. The National Youth Administration war production training program in Florida is preparing 1,203 youth regularly in 35 shop units at 8 locations in the State and sending them into war industries having critical labor shortages. During the year 2,358 boys and girls in Florida have gone from N. Y. A. shops to the war-production line and there are now in training approximately 1,400 who will be transferred to war industries as rapidly as they complete their training.

Mr. President, it is a matter of common knowledge that machine tools discarded by the Navy and other agencies of no further value were secured by N. Y. A., rebuilt by the youth under competent journeyman supervision and set up in shops for production work. Adjacent to the shop center in Florida, N. Y. A. built or secured resident facilities in order to bring to the shops young people living too far away to travel each day between home and the shop. Now the State has major centers located at Plant City, Pensacola, and Ocala and Miami. The State-wide Negro center in Florida is located at Daytona Beach. At the large resident centers youth are housed in dormitories, furnished food, necessary medical attention, and emergency hospitalization. The youth that obtain training at these resident centers are drawn from small towns and communities in the surrounding areas where vocational training of any kind is not available. If these facilities were withdrawn there is no possible way by which these youth can be trained.

In the selection of youth, each youth must clear through the United States Employment Service, which certifies that he or she is not an agricultural worker.

Mr. President, just before beginning to make these remarks I telephoned Mr. Aubrey Williams, the head of the National Youth Administration, and asked him particularly whether the National

Youth Administration training program was retarding the work on the farms, and Mr. Williams assured me and authorized me to state to the Senate that it was the county agent of every county who certified that the boy or girl who applied for N. Y. A. training was not needed agriculturally in the county, upon which information the United States Employment Service then certified the eligibility of the youth to the National Youth Administration. That program and that procedure have been in effect for 7 months, Mr. Williams assured me a few moments ago.

Senators will recall that the recruiting of labor is in the hands of the county agents, as representatives of the United States Extension Service, by act of Congress. So we have the protection for agriculture that the very agency responsible for the recruiting of agricultural labor must certify that the boy or girl who applies for the training is not needed upon the farms and in the agricultural-commodity producing center of the county in which he or she resides before he or she can become eligible for certification by the United States Employment Service, and then eligible for the training the National Youth Administration gives.

Therefore, Mr. President, I cannot understand why any possible detriment to agriculture will be afforded by the continuation of the training program; and I think those facts should be known and recognized as proper to the consideration of the Truman amendment for the continuation of the National Youth Administration's training program.

The 35 shop units at the 85 Florida locations mentioned will provide 707 work stations in 10 occupations having critical labor shortages, including the metal trades, welding, machine shops, sheet metal, automobile mechanics, forging, aviation mechanics, and electrical occupations. In each of the 10 occupations there are from 1 to 8 shops, and training is provided for approximately 1,200 youths at a time. Nearly half of them are girls, and the proportion of girls is constantly increasing. Each shop is set up on the basis of a production line, and is a unit in which actual work is performed. That makes it possible to train the youths under the conditions under which they will operate when they go into industry.

The training is mainly for work in the war industries; and I will say again that a few moments ago Mr. Williams assured me that every youth engaged in taking the N. Y. A. training, except those at schools and colleges, is engaged in war work or in training for war work. So the training is not incidental training, but is training of men and women and boys and girls to do war work which is essential in character.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. BONE. What is the scope of the authority of the N. Y. A. in respect to

assistance of boys and girls in schools, under present operations.

Mr. PEPPER. I am glad the able and humanitarian Senator from Washington has asked that question. The student work program enables students in colleges and schools to continue proper education by the performance of useful work. In my State of Florida the work the students have been able to get by virtue of the N. Y. A. program has made it possible for 1,633 Florida boys and girls to continue their education in 261 Florida institutions during the present fiscal year. The students are enrolled in secondary schools, colleges, and universities, both public and private, which are tax-exempt, non-profit-making institutions. What the student does is to get from the N. Y. A. a job that pays, as I recall, in the case of college students, an average of \$11 a month, and in the case of secondary school students, approximately from \$4 to \$7 a month. All that does is to give a boy or girl a chance to work his or her way through school or college. As a boy who never would have gotten through college if I had not had a chance to work, I know about and I appreciate that kind of a program.

Mr. BONE. Will the Senator permit me to intrude again?

Mr. PEPPER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. BONE. Objection has been registered by some educators to the N. Y. A. program under present auspices, and I wondered what valid objection there might be to assisting a youngster who is working his way through school and who is paid for outside work. What basis could there be for that sort of objection?

Mr. PEPPER. I share the doubt suggested in the question of the able Senator as to what could be the basis of an objection to a program of this kind. The only basis I can think of is for someone to place a greater value upon money than upon the training and education of the citizenry of the Nation; and I do not so appraise those two elements.

Mr. BONE. I have not observed that the objections have been thoroughly analyzed by anyone. There seems to be an objection in certain quarters; but if it rests upon the assumption that the program will result in giving outside work to a boy so that he can work his way through college, I do not consider that a very valid objection.

Mr. PEPPER. All I can say is that some persons, unhappily, do not seem to have the same appreciation of the value of an education to the boys and girls of the Nation that the Senator from Washington and I have.

Mr. President, it also will be remembered that the boys and girls receiving N. Y. A. aid are certified by the educational institutions themselves, usually by the deans of students. So they are attested by the school, itself, to be of good character and deserving, and thus they are boys and girls who are worthy of being helped.

In the second place, they do not continue to receive the aid unless, according to the certificate of the institution itself, they do creditable work in the institution.

Mr. BONE. Is there any competitive factor of a nature which would work to the detriment of the school system?

Mr. PEPPER. There must not be; because many educational institutions in my State have requested my support of the continuation of the N. Y. A. program, and among the institutions so requesting my aid are the universities. I have never heard of an educational institution which commented other than favorably upon the continuation of the N. Y. A. college-aid program, and recommended its continuance.

Mr. BONE. Does the situation prevail in the Senator's State which exists in some other States, and I may say it exists in some spots in my State, that very important war plants now find themselves unable to secure trained help? They have sought my assistance, and doubtless they have sought the assistance of every other Member of this body who represents locations where such a condition exists. I am wondering, and probably my good friend the Senator from Florida can tell me, whether the program would lend itself to the instruction of otherwise untrained boys and men who might fill those positions.

Mr. PEPPER. I am glad to answer the Senator's question by referring to certificates and letters from employers engaged in war work in my State. For instance, I hold in my hand a letter from the vice president of the St. Johns River Shipbuilding Co., a company located in Jacksonville, Fla., engaged in constructing Liberty ships for the Maritime Commission. The vice president of the company says:

During the past few months it has become more evident that industry will necessarily have to employ many young women to fill the ranks depleted through young men being drafted into the armed services.

The National Youth Administration program in this State has been developing very fine trainees. It is my belief that if the age limit of 25 could be raised to 35, it would materially help, and it is with that thought in mind that I am writing you this letter.

ST. JOHNS RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO.,

KENNETH A. MERRILL, Vice President.

I now hold in my hand a copy of a letter addressed to the Honorable Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, by the J. A. Jones Construction Co., Inc., which also is building Liberty ships for the Maritime Commission, at Panama City, Fla.

The letter reads as follows:

J. A. JONES CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.,  
WAINWRIGHT YARD,  
Panama City, Fla., April 28, 1943.  
Hon. PAUL V. McNUTT,  
Chairman, War Manpower Commission,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This letter is written in the interest of the Pensacola war production training project, National Youth Administration, Pensacola, Fla., to acquaint you with the benefits received by the Wainwright Shipyard, J. A. Jones Construction Co., Panama City, Fla.

Since the beginning of this fiscal year, the Pensacola project has referred approximately 350 trainees in sheet metal, welding, and machine shop for employment in our shipyard. I do not need to tell you that due to labor shortage these trainees were most welcome and we wish to continue in the future receiving as many trainees as possible from the



Pensacola project. It is the hope of the personnel of our yard that the National Youth Administration training program be allowed to continue throughout the next fiscal year. We expect a sharp decrease in skilled labor to prevail within the very near future which would force us to utilize all the available training programs in this area in order to keep our yard properly staffed.

Very truly yours,

H. V. APPEN,  
General Manager.

In another letter to Mr. Paul McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, the same company, which employs about 12,000 workers in building Liberty ships, says:

We have secured approximately 350 youths from the National Youth Administration at Pensacola.

Listen to this testimony as to the character of the trainees:

As employees, these young men have proved very helpful to us in our production program, involving the construction of Liberty cargo ships for the United States Maritime Commission, and we earnestly trust that necessary appropriations to carry on this training will continue to be made available.

Very truly yours,

J. A. JONES CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.,  
WAINWRIGHT YARD.  
R. P. MAPELSDEN, Personnel Manager.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I believe that everything the Senator has said in the statement he has made and read from the letters he has received from his constituents is accepted as being correct. The difficulty with this particular appropriation is that it duplicates the work which is being done under another item in the War Department Appropriation Act.

Mr. PEPPER. Does the Senator mean in the colleges and schools?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That activity comes under the provisions of the pending amendment. That is paragraph 2 of the amendment. The objections in my State to this particular item are to paragraph 2, which has nothing to do with the item about which the Senator has been talking. Paragraph 2 is as follows—

Mr. BONE. Where is that provision?

Mr. CHAVEZ. In the Truman amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. The language is:

To provide continuance of part-time employment for needy young persons in colleges and universities.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. The objection to that is that that program was started as a result of the depression. It was a very laudable program. At the time everyone was for it. The same thing is true of P. W. A. and W. P. A. Now, as a result of the war, we do not have W. P. A., P. W. A., or the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Civilian Conservation Corps was for the benefit of needy youth. It was a laudable program; but now the universities are devoting their time to training engineers, dentists, veterinarians, and doctors, and the War Department appropriation measure carries a very substan-

tial sum of money for those particular purposes. The Army and Navy, in many instances, are taking over colleges and universities as a whole to do that particular class of work. So it is felt that so long as that program is adequate, at least, some economy should be effected.

The people of my State object to items which are not necessary. They make to me this argument: The administration is continually talking about the danger of inflation. Nevertheless, you are appropriating millions of dollars for activities which are not necessary, and the result will be inflation.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I thank my able friend for raising that question and pointing out the difficulty in his mind.

Before I began to speak on this subject I talked with Mr. Aubrey Williams, the head of the N. Y. A., about this matter. I knew that it was troubling many Senators. This is the explanation which Mr. Williams gives me, and I shall be glad to have any Senator ask questions about it:

Mr. Williams says that every boy or girl receiving N. Y. A. training in school or college is ineligible for the war-training program of the Army or Navy, to which the able Senator refers. He says that they are either girls, and therefore not eligible, or boys who are preparing to be teachers, or to do some other kind of useful work, and who are not physically qualified for the Army or Navy, and therefore are not eligible for the V-12 training program of the Army and the Navy. This is a category of needy boys and girls who are in school or college. They are found to be worthy by the institutions themselves. They are found to be doing creditable work in those institutions, and are certified by the institutions. They are not eligible for any other training program of the Federal Government.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. As I understand, the Senator feels that the emergency agencies which were created for the purpose of helping the needy during the depression period should be continued. He may be correct. However, in war we are taking youths from college and from the farm. The draft boards are taking youths from every field. I do not feel that it is proper, when there is so much work to be done, to continue an emergency agency such as this.

Mr. PEPPER. The emergency is that American boys and girls who are eligible for college training have not the money to obtain such training unless they are given the opportunity to work their way through school. The fact that there are shipyards in operation, and all kinds of war work going on which they could perform if they were not in school, does not mean that they do not need some kind of employment on the school campus.

I know the humane sentiments in the heart of the able Senator from New Mexico, and I know that he would not intentionally deny to 1,633 boys and girls in

my State of Florida who are presently receiving work opportunity through N. Y. A. a chance to work their way through school or college by doing odd jobs on the school campus. All that is involved in this question is an opportunity, in high school, to obtain work which will pay, on the average, from \$4 to \$7 a month, and in college, work on the campus which will pay, on the average, \$11 to \$15 a month, so that boys and girls may continue their school or college education. Bear in mind that they are not eligible, either by reason of being girls or by reason of being physically disqualified, for any of the other Federal-aid training programs.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am glad the Senator from Florida feels that I am humane. I am humane. The Senator from New Mexico has been the beneficiary of American institutions, the American way of thinking, and American opportunity. I want every child in America to have an opportunity, but I do not want to kill the incentive of American youth to work out its own salvation. I do not want to say to American youth that from now on it must depend upon the Federal Government for everything. Consider the membership of the United States Senate. A majority of Senators had to come up the hard way. I want to preserve opportunities for American youth. I want American youth to have some incentive. I want the American boy to realize that he must work hard. I want to help him, and I want the country to help him. However, the N. Y. A. was the creature of the Congress, created during the depression, as were the P. W. A. and many other agencies of the Federal Government. I do not think it is right to continue, under the pretext of the war effort, something which was started when people were starving and walking the streets, and when our boys were wandering idly along the highways from here to California. I do not want such an agency to continue during the war.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, let me say one word in response—

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. TRUMAN. I do not want my distinguished friend from New Mexico to labor under any misapprehension about the war effort of this agency. It is one of the few agencies which have really put forth a war effort which is appreciated by the people who have to train or employ the students. The reason I offered the amendment was because Kaiser, Higgins, the Aluminum Co. of America, the automobile industry in its war effort, and half a dozen others whom I could name need the trainees which are being prepared by the N. Y. A.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I am not objecting to the training of boys for the war effort.

Mr. TRUMAN. I do not want anyone to labor under the misapprehension that the work of this agency has not been a real war effort.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I merely desire to inquire concerning the work which is done by the particular group which was referred to by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], namely, the group that receives from \$4 to \$11 a month while they are students in school. Obviously they do not consist of the larger body of trainees for war plants. They are receiving from \$4 to \$11 a month from the Government for doing some kind of work which the Senator from Florida, as I understood him, has indicated as being work "on the campus." The expression "on the campus" naturally narrows the kind of work which they are to do. I understand that the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] provides approximately \$5,000,000 for that type of work. What is the work which is done on the campus?

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, it is the usual kind of work which the institutions themselves have provided for students to perform. For example, one job will be work in the laboratory; another will be work in the mess hall; another will be work on the campus grounds in maintaining them in proper condition; another will be some type of work in the machine shops, and other work of that kind on the campus. It consists of all kinds of work on the campus which has been arranged by the institutions in order that students may help themselves through school or college.

Mr. BONE. Of course, there is nothing novel in that arrangement because many students in universities have worked in the office of the registrar or bursar, or performed work around the college property which had to be done. Sometimes it is manual labor, bookkeeping, or accounting work. It is quite customary. I happen to know that, having had one who was very near and dear to me who worked in the office of a university on the accounts which dealt with the payments of the salaries of the professors and work of that nature. However, I wish also to ask the able Senator from Florida what particular skills are taught in the general over-all program of work for trainees for Army plants? What field does the program cover? What type of mechanical arts and operations does it cover?

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, in a telephone conversation which I had a short time ago with Mr. Williams concerning the kind of training the boys and girls were receiving in the schools, he mentioned such things as chemistry, physics, engineering, and subjects of that nature. He mentioned specifically those three categories of training. He also mentioned preparation for the profession of teaching.

Mr. BONE. Then the program goes beyond the field of manual arts.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I wish to place myself on record in support of the National Youth Administration, and particularly the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN].

I have personal knowledge of the satisfactory work done through this valuable training program. It would be a great mistake to discontinue it at this time.

I have received a number of telegrams and letters urging the enactment of the measure, and I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letters and telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE OF  
AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED ARTS,  
Manhattan, June 18, 1943.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: On April 19, I wrote you at some length giving reasons why I think the College Work Program of the National Youth Administration should be continued. I believe that all of the reasons listed in the letter just referred to are equally valid at the present time.

I am familiar with the report recently gotten out under the headings of the National Education Association, the American Association of School Administrators, and the American Vocational Association. It does not seem to me worth while to prepare a report on the arguments advised in this report, but I should like to make this comment. In my opinion the major reason behind this opposition is that public school administrators are extremely reluctant to release any of their students before they graduate from high school, regardless of whether or not they could be more useful in the present emergency in doing something else. We have, for example, experienced considerable opposition from public school administrators in the widely adopted plan of permitting high school seniors to enroll in the college during this emergency.

When this matter comes up again in the Senate, as I think it likely to, I hope that you will keep these ideas in mind.

Very truly yours,

M. A. DURLAND,  
Chairman Kansas College Work  
Council National Youth Administration.

UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.,  
Topeka, Kans., June 18, 1943.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: We would appreciate your support for the continuation of the National Youth Administration. We feel that it is the one Federal Agency that is fitting the youth of America to meet the challenge of service in the future.

We thank you in advance for your interest, not only in this, but for all of your kindnesses in the past.

Sincerely yours,

EZEKIEL RIDLEY,  
Assistant U. S. O. Director.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL OFFICE,  
Wichita, Kans., June 19, 1943.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,  
United States Senator from Kansas,  
United States Senate Office  
Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: It has been brought to our attention that an effort is being made to do away altogether with the National Youth Administration and that attempts are also being made to allocate National Youth Administration funds directly to institutions instead of to needy students as in the past in case the National Youth Administration program is continued.

May we say that the work of the National Youth Administration here in Wichita has received sincere endorsement of outstanding

educational, civic, and industrial leaders with particular reference to the contribution which is being made in training young men and women to take their places in defense production. We should appreciate very much your valued support of legislation which will enable the National Youth Administration to continue its important program.

If funds will continue to be available through the National Youth Administration to enable needy and worthy students to continue their studies on the high-school and college levels, we trust that no change will be made in the manner in which the money is allocated. In the past, funds have been given directly to the students regardless of the school which they were attending. This has made it possible for them to attend not only the public schools but also privately operated high schools and colleges. If the funds are paid directly to the educational institutions it would seem that the private institutions and particularly the church-related colleges would have no share in the aid which is thus given and that none of the students attending these schools would be able to receive help through the agency of the National Youth Administration. May we solicit your support for legislation which will enable the National Youth Administration to continue to give students' aid directly to the students themselves.

Thanking you for your kind consideration in this matter, and with every good wish, we remain

Sincerely yours,  
Very Rev. Msgr. LEON A. McNEILL,  
Diocesan Superintendent of Education.

BAKER UNIVERSITY,  
Baldwin, Kans., June 19, 1943.  
Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: I am writing you in the interest of the National Youth Administration, which has been carrying on a most worth-while program during the past few years in connection with our colleges. The feature of this program which is especially appreciated by those of us administering the affairs of privately endowed and church colleges is that the funds are paid directly to the students concerned, rather than to the institutions; in other words, the student may go where he wishes, and, if he is eligible, may be considered for employment under the National Youth Administration.

The recent report which went out from the National Education Association is not in keeping with the thing many of us would like to see accomplished. As I understand that report, it is in favor of direct Federal subsidy to institutions. I think the other method is much to be preferred. In addition, I believe that a study of the work which has been done in the colleges through the National Youth Administration appropriations will reveal that it has been a most worth-while venture and that the programs carried on have been commendable.

Here at Baker University we have the athletic stadium and field, and also many repairs to buildings about the campus which, in part, have been helped by the work made available to the students through the National Youth Administration. It is my sincere hope that the necessary appropriations will be forthcoming to make possible the continuance of the work which this agency has been carrying on.

Cordially yours,

NELSON P. HORN,  
President.

FRIENDS UNIVERSITY,  
Wichita, Kans., June 21, 1943.  
Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,  
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: In these critical days, when we are making every effort to save de-



mocracy, we must not forget the longer view of saving civilization. The great hope of tomorrow rests with an educated citizenry. Therefore, I am urging you to support the National Youth Administration appropriation which will make possible the continuance of college education for a number of ambitious young men and women.

Very sincerely,

W. A. YOUNG,  
President.

THE KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE,  
Emporia, June 17, 1943.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: I cannot let the matter go by without registering my protest. I refer to the trend of action which seems to be coming from the committee headed by Senator BYRD. I refer to the effort to eliminate the National Youth Administration, at least that part of the National Youth Administration which is outside of colleges. I do hope that this committee and that Congress as a whole, finally, will see what a tragic thing it would be to refuse, at this time, the support of the National Youth Administration work. Many boys have been saved for a successful life, and for more than a year the National Youth Administration has done splendid work in producing tools and equipment for the defense of our country. I speak for a large number of educators in this State when I say that we are not supporting the fight made on the National Youth Administration by the unauthorized statements of the officials of the National Education Association. I believe that you take the same position we are taking on this matter, but I thought this letter might add to the testimony on the fight against the National Youth Administration.

While I am writing to you about the National Youth Administration work outside of colleges, I should like also to register my support of the bill listed under House Document 173, now being considered by a committee of Congress. It is the bill carrying support for the National Youth Administration for college work. It is no secret that college administrators and teachers all over this country are not joining the National Education Association officials at Washington in their fight against this bill. These officials of the National Education Association are acting entirely on their own and have not consulted their far-flung membership of the National Education Association throughout the Nation. Thanking you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

H. G. LULL,  
Head of Department of Education.

JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL,  
Junction City, Kans., June 24, 1943.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I want to take a few moments from your busy life to talk with you concerning the wavering National Youth Administration program.

I am acquainted with it from its beginning. I have observed and supervised it at its height and at a time when it was at its low ebb. We cannot measure it in terms of its necessity for any one year. We must evaluate the past, consider the present, and be judicious for the future.

The National Youth Administration has helped innumerable boys and girls, both in the secondary schools and in colleges. It has been a means for many of obtaining the diploma or the degree. From these much constructive leadership has been developed. There might not be the demand now that there was 5 or 6 years ago, but when a boy or girl does need it, the need is very urgent and perhaps would be greater now than before to that specific person. To cut it off now might be dangerous for the future. If the

need were ever great in the future were it to be cut off now, the Congress that might rule then might not be friendly to such a program even though the need were great.

I would rather see a curtailment in the future than to have the whole program disintegrated.

To that end I am appealing to you to use your best judgment in the interest of our boys and girls.

Sincerely,

H. D. KARNS,  
Principal.

The Honorable Congressman REES:

DEAR SIR: At a recent meeting of the advisory board of the National Youth Administration of Wichita, celebrating the placing of the one-thousandth graduate of their school in a war factory, it was forcibly brought home to us the contribution this agency was making to the war effort. We were informed that there had been from twenty to twenty-five thousand boys and girls placed from this agency in war work throughout this area alone. The problem of our youth in the post-war period was discussed in a very serious mood, and the group felt that some such agency should continue to function to help the youth of the Nation in the readjustment period, and unanimously passed the following resolution for your consideration:

"Whereas the National Youth Administration has done such an efficient piece of work with our youth during the depression period; and

"Whereas it is making such a wonderful contribution to the present war emergency; and

"Whereas we certainly will face an emergency in youth adjustment after the war: Be it

"Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this body that the National Youth Administration should be continued and generously supported by the Congress of the United States."

Rev. L. F. Arend, chairman; H. D. Lester, vice president, Fourth National Bank, Wichita; C. W. Cor-sauf, manager, U. S. E. S.; M. M. Read, director, Sedgwick County Social Welfare Board; A. L. Ashmore, M. D.; Hugo Wall, University of Wichita; Robt. L. Nesmith, judge of district court; John P. Kieffer, president, Wichita Photo-Engravers Union, No. 73; Rev. Thomas C. Glynn, director of Catholic Youth.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANS., June 21, 1943.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,

United States Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Urge support of National Youth Administration for next fiscal year.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
W. F. WALKER,  
Secretary.

TOPEKA, KANS., June 24, 1943.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,

United States Senate Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

I believe record of National Youth Administration training of essential war workers warrants continuance of that part of the program.

H. R. MILLER,  
State Planning Board.

ABILENE, KANS., June 22, 1943.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,

Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Urge your active support National Youth Administration bill as defense measure, thanks.

Mrs. J. E. JOENTZ.

TOPEKA, KANS., June 26, 1943.

Senator CAPPER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: As one of your Topeka friends, I appeal to you to help pass the National Youth Administration bill. It has done a lot of good for our Kansas boys and girls as well as playing a vital part in the war effort. My father who is president of the Topeka Food Dealers Association joins me in asking your support of the National Youth Administration bill.

Very truly yours,

J. BLOOD COATS,  
GEO. E. COATS.

WICHITA, KANS., June 28, 1943.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,

Senator of Kansas, Washington, D. C.:

I believe the National Youth Administration has been of great value to the youth of this section of the country and particularly Negro youth. I truly hope you will support legislation for its support.

F. L. BARNETT,  
L'OVERTURE SCHOOL.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANS., June 19, 1943.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,

Senate Building, Washington, D. C.:

Urge support of National Youth Administration appropriation for next fiscal year.

CITY COMMISSION, ARKANSAS CITY, KANS.,  
GEO. W. WYLLIE, Mayor.

LINDSBURG, KANS., June 22, 1943.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,

United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.:

Definite need for appropriation in National Youth Administration bill for college-work program. Conditions justify support on basis of need. I heartily urge your vote for it.

Dr. ERNEST F. PHILBLAD,  
Former President, Bethany College.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANS., June 20, 1943.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,

Senate Building, Washington, D. C.:

We urge support of National Youth Administration appropriation for war training.

GEO. W. WYLLIE,  
Secretary-Treasurer, Division 462,  
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers.

WICHITA, KANS., June 22, 1943.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,

United States Senator of Kansas,  
United States Senate Office Building:

Pleased to inform you that National Youth Administration at Wichita is meeting with hearty approval of outstanding industries essential to production of bombers and planes. Would appreciate your support to continue this agency so vital to war industries.

BISHOP WINKELMANN.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. In response to the suggestion of the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], I wish to state that in my State, for instance, a school is being conducted to teach mechanical drawing to girls to fill positions in laboratories and in the engineering set-up in order to replace the young men who have been drafted into military service.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I wish to make an observation in the time of the able Senator from Florida. Whether I was in favor of or opposed to the National Youth Administration in the past, after listening

to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] make his explanation of the amendment, and after having heard him reiterate what he said a few days ago in connection with the men who are producing in this country at the present time the implements of war to defeat the enemy, I would not have any hesitancy in changing my mind.

The Truman committee is one committee of the Senate which has no ax to grind. In my opinion, the committee has the respect of the American people to a greater degree than any other committee which has been appointed in the Senate for a long time. The Senator from Missouri made an honest observation to the Senate and to the country when he proposed the amendment and asked the Senate to continue the N. Y. A. during the present emergency.

Mr. President, we are at the crossroads in this war. Great successes have taken place on the part of the Allied armies in the Pacific, in the Mediterranean, and in Tunisia.

From all reports we will soon open a second front somewhere, and soon we will make an all-out assault upon the unspeakable Japs. If there was ever a time we should do nothing that would curtail the production of implements of war or curtail the training of individuals engaged in making implements of war, it is this particular moment.

During the next 9 months the casualty list of men in the armed forces of this country will be long, and the sufferings and the heartaches of American mothers and fathers and friends will be poignant. The \$49,000,000, or whatever the amount may be required to continue the N. Y. A. should be appropriated, because, as the able Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] said this morning, 70 percent of the work which is now being done by these trainees eventually finds its way into war production. Mr. President, that is what I am interested in.

When we went into this war in December 1941, everyone knows that we were totally unprepared; we did not have the manpower and the mechanics and the technically trained men to do the kind of job that was so necessary then, and we are still struggling with a shortage of technical power. We have not reached the peak as yet of our production, but we will more nearly approach it as we employ the type of individual N. Y. A. is training in various schools to engage in the art of producing implements of war.

There is much loose talk about taking boys from the farm for the N. Y. A. They are not taken from the farm, unless, as the Senator from Florida said a moment ago, a certificate that they are unnecessary in the particular area is made by the proper authorities. Certainly that should satisfy any reasonable mind.

Mr. President, this is the same old fight which has been going on over the N. Y. A. for the last few years. In connection with the great emergency which confronts us incident to the war a great many persons cannot see the forest for the trees. Many seem to think that victory is just around the corner; many

seem to think that the war is over, and we sit here day after day and quibble and quarrel among ourselves when we should be lashing out in the most vigorous and effective way against the unspeakable Japs, the Nazis, and the Fascists who seek to destroy us all. We must have victory or there will be no chance for us to debate in the United States Senate in the future.

The sum involved is small in comparison with the great problems that are before us. We appropriate \$72,000,000,000 without blinking an eye, and yet we have committees consuming weeks trying to find something wrong with the National Youth Administration. Of course, it has made mistakes. It started out as a relief organization, it is true; but it has developed into a real war-effort organization. That is what I am most concerned about. I am just as much interested in economy as is any other Senator; I do not yield to any man in my attempt to protect the taxpayers of America; but, if we do not win the war, we will not have any taxpayers to protect.

I undertake to say that this is a step in the right direction toward winning the war. I am for this amendment, and I think the Senate should adopt it, because I know what the National Youth Administration in my own communities in Illinois has done toward the training of youth who without such training could not contribute anything, except in a limited way, to the war effort. The N. Y. A. has given them education along mechanical lines. It is worth while, I will say to the Senator from Washington, in my opinion. All I am interested in is in knowing that the N. Y. A. is doing something to win the war.

As to the cost of winning the war, we see the cost mount higher and higher, and, of course, every dollar we can save is that much gained, but the question of the cost of the training of individuals who will help in the war effort, who will enter factories and do necessary work, is not to be considered, in my humble opinion. When the Senator from Missouri tells the Senate that men such as Higgins and Kaiser in the shipyards and men in the other great industries who are producing the tools and instruments of war to destroy the enemy say that they want this training work continued, the Senate is listening to big business and not to the walls of some Communist outfit. An effort has been made to pin the Communist label on the N. Y. A. ever since it has been in existence. I am for the amendment; I think the Senate should adopt it and the other House of Congress should adopt it as a war effort, if nothing else.

I thank the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the Senator from Illinois for the very able and eloquent contribution which he has made.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President—

Mr. PEPPER. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I wish to beg the indulgence of the Senator from Florida for a moment. The difficulty in discussing measures of this type is that those who feel that a vote "yea" should be cast seem to think that they are the only

ones who are making any contribution to the war effort.

I have a personal interest in the winning of the war. Names of my kith and kin have been in the casualty lists; my kith and kin are prisoners of the Japs; my kith and kin are at Attu; my kith and kin are in North Africa; my kith and kin are all over the world. I also want to win the war. I want to vote for every part of this bill that has to do with advancing the war effort; but I do not wish to continue an experiment which was undertaken when the people of the country were hungry; not, however, because I do not want to win the war. I do not take my hat off to any Member of this body when it comes to the question of having relatives actually at the front trying to win the war. I am becoming sick and tired of hearing that if a Senator does not vote the way someone else thinks he should vote he is against the war. I am for winning the war, but I am against this bill unless there can be eliminated from it some features which I dislike and which I think are contrary to American institutions.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, would the Senator strike out paragraph 2?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do not think paragraph 2 belongs in the measure.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President—

Mr. PEPPER. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. KILGORE. We know we are facing a rather contradictory situation when we start argument on this amendment. The amendment seeks to take a going organization and expand its age limit somewhat in order to increase its effort in making preparation for war. We pay the Coca-Cola Co., of Atlanta, Ga., a large fixed fee for operating—what? A shell-loading plant, not a plant to produce a soft drink which they have been manufacturing. Why is that done? Because the Coca-Cola Co. has an existing organization. We pay to various other companies, on the recommendation of our business people, large fixed fees for operating plants. Why? Because they have an existing organization. Yet it is proposed that the Government tear down an existing governmental organization for training, at the same time it is going outside and paying private concerns because they have an organization, and then we are to build up a new organization to provide for the training. Our action seems inconsistent to me.

Mr. BONE. It is probably a fair assumption, I take it, that if a private plant puts in an educational activity it is added to the cost of the contract it has with the Government.

Mr. KILGORE. Yes, it is added to the cost and, not only that, but due to the fact that there is no central government agency reaching this situation, the complaint made to me in the city of Detroit and elsewhere in industrial centers was that trainees went from school to school because there was no central organization governing the private training schools, and nothing was gained from the training in such schools because a man went from Ford to Kaiser and to General Motors and to Fisher Body,



They would leave the school at one plant and go to another because the work was pretty hard and arduous.

Mr. BONE. If a private plant establishes a school for training men and women for work in a plant, is not the cost of that operation in some fashion added to the contract for which the taxpayers have to pay?

Mr. KILGORE. Not only that but trainees are paid the wages of beginning workers during their training period.

Mr. BONE. They are paid as apprentice workers.

Mr. KILGORE. They are paid as apprentice workers.

Mr. BONE. So the cost is added to the contract because in this world it is impossible to get something for nothing.

Mr. KILGORE. A private plant always gets the benefit of the extra cost.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield while I make an observation about one phase of this subject which I think is very interesting?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. BONE. I have been advised, and I have every reason to believe the information is correct, that a long time ago Mr. Hitler, who is a very forthright gentleman, undertook to bring about some very drastic changes in the educational system of Germany. Being foresighted, and realizing that he had ahead of him a program of exploitation of Europe, and realizing the part which technology plays in modern warfare—which is a very vital part, perhaps the very heart and soul and essence of modern war being the technology of it—Mr. Hitler set about to strike from the educational courses in German schools all the cultural subjects, leaving only the mechanical arts, those subjects which would make a man an efficient fighting man, with a knowledge of modern machinery, the modern machinery of war, leaving in probably merely enough of the language of Germany to enable a student in school to understand orders and to make himself an individual efficient in carrying out orders. Mr. Hitler was wise in doing that, because if he wanted to carry out his program of conquest, that was the way to build the most efficient soldiers, although of course it was a shocking thing from a cultural standpoint.

I talked to one of the able Members of this body who had been abroad, and who had talked with young German soldiers in the African theater of operations, and he said that these young fellows were very "cocky," if I may lapse into the vernacular. They said to him, I suspect thinking he was a British officer, "We are going to lick you." So my friend, who is a distinguished Member of this body, said, "Why do you think you are going to lick us?" "Well, because we have the know-how. We know how to run tanks, we understand artillery, gunnery, ballistics, mechanical drawing. We understand all those subjects which will make us efficient fighting men. We have cut out the cultural subjects in Germany over the years so as to build a more invincible army for Germany."

Mr. President, that has many shadings, many unhappy shadings, but it is

a stern lesson to us of what can be done when a great army of young men are trained almost solely and exclusively in the arts of war, and an understanding of the mechanics of war, which takes in some of the program which is embraced in the National Youth program, I take it.

I wish to ask the Senator from Florida if he can tell us what skills are being taught under the N. Y. A. general program, what subjects it covers. Part of it has been referred to by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], I think very vital subjects, but in the field of mechanical arts, what are the outstanding subjects?

Mr. PEPPER. A few moments ago I mentioned, I believe, the metal trades, welding, machine-shop work, sheet-metal work, auto mechanics, forging, aviation mechanics, electrical occupations, and subjects of that character.

Mr. BONE. Those, I take it, are all vital to the war effort.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes. Further information on the subject may be gleaned from a list of some of the employers who have received these trainees in Florida. Among the industries to whom the youths have been sent are the Wainwright Shipbuilding Co., Panama City, Fla.; I believe the Gibbs Dry Docks, Jacksonville, Fla.; Merrill Stevens Ship Yards, Dade County Dry Docks, Miami, Fla.; Tampa Shipbuilding Corporation, Tampa, Fla.; Eastern Air Lines, Tampa, Fla.; Pan American Airways, Communications, Inc., Miami; Food Machinery Corporation, Lakeland, Fla. They are engaged in making amphibian tanks for the war effort. In the adjoining States youths have been referred to the Alabama Dry Docks; Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation; Chickasaw Shipbuilding; Sun Shipbuilding Corporation, Chester, Pa., and so on.

Mr. President, I wish to say, in response to my able friend from New Mexico, who has expressed his sympathy with section 1 of the amendment, that is to say, the portion which has to do with training war workers, that I think he is under a misapprehension as to the reason for the establishment originally of the N. Y. A. college-aid program. It was not started as a relief measure, as the able Senator surmises. It was not a question of giving relief, in the sense of employment, to college or school boys or girls. If that had been the object, they would have been in W. P. A. It was conceived of originally as a program to aid needy and deserving boys and girls to obtain a chance, by working on the side, to finish their secondary school and college education. It was humane in its conception, but it was broad also in its aim, because it was intended to help build a better, a more educated, and a stronger citizenry for the Nation.

Mr. President, there is nothing new about what is proposed in section 2. I wish to say to the Senator from New Mexico. The need exists today as it did when the N. Y. A. was initiated. There are the same boys and girls, in counterpart, who are worthy, who wish to go through high school, who wish to go through school and college, and who have not the money with which to do it. They

have to work in order to be able to finish their education. All the pending proposal would do would be to give them a chance to do honorable and wholesome work in order to complete their education.

Remember, they are certified by the school or college itself, they perform work designated by the school or college, they have to continue to do creditable work, and to be of good character, according to the certificate of the school or college, or they cannot continue to receive the benefits.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. As the Senator will remember, I think, recently there was a movement on foot among educational institutions, and various other very sympathetic-minded people, to raise a fund to put through our colleges the Japanese youths who are in the internment centers, in lieu of American youth who could not afford to go.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the able Senator for his suggestion.

Mr. President, at a time when the colleges and schools of the country are being drained of the youths, when the future of the Nation is being jeopardized by the retardation of the education of these boys and girls, perhaps by the termination of it, in the cases of many of them, if not most, surely the boys and girls who are physically, intellectually, and morally worthy of continuing in school and college are not going to be sent home because they cannot find a job on the side, averaging from \$4 to \$7 a month in the high schools, and from \$11 to \$15 a month in the schools and colleges, to help them continue to get an education.

I am sure that the able Senator from New Mexico, if he understands that these boys and girls are not eligible for any other war training program, or any other Federal aid program, and that all the proposal would do would be to give them a chance to earn a pittance on the side so as to enable them to stay in college, will not be the one, out of his magnanimous philosophy, to take those boys and girls away from their opportunity.

As a boy who fired the furnace, as a boy who rolled coal, as a boy who waited on the table, and in that way was able to go to college, Mr. President, I certainly do not want to see any boy or girl denied an opportunity to get through school by doing honorable work, and this opportunity has made it possible for 1,633 boys and girls in my State to stay in school when they otherwise could not have done so.

I know neither the able Senator from New Mexico, nor other Senators, upon reflection, will want to deny to these boys and girls such an opportunity to be more useful and valuable citizens of their country and in their work.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, about a year ago the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, of which I am a member, held hearings on the National Youth Administration. In those hearings what impressed me most was the large number of industrialists and manufacturers who

were in the business of producing munitions and supplies and equipment for the war effort, who came before the committee asking and urging the committee to continue the N. Y. A. and its work. Many of the industrialists cited illustrations in their own plants indicating how they had been enabled to secure the needed trained workers, how they had turned to N. Y. A., and through N. Y. A. had been supplied the artisans, the mechanics, the trained men it was necessary for them to have to carry on the operation of their plants and to assure the production so necessary for our war effort.

As the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas] has said, from the very beginning of the war one of our greatest bottlenecks has been that brought about by a lack of properly trained men and women to operate the tools and machines designed to turn out the production necessary for the war.

The distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. Bone] inquired concerning the nature of this training, and as to the different types of work carried on by the N. Y. A. He asked, "What are these youths trained to do?" Let me give the Senate at this point a few figures.

The N. Y. A. today is a full-fledged war agency. Its entire purpose is of a character limited entirely to war purposes. It has 1,500 shops located in more than 500 communities. It has 4,300 experienced and competent trainers, teachers who are training welders, machine operators, electrical workers, radio assemblers, ship's carpenters, calkers, foundrymen, forgers, and so forth, training them at the rate of more than 1,000 each and every day.

In these 1,500 shops there is one of the greatest war-training structures we have in the whole country in all our war effort. For example, there are in use 9,739 machines of various kinds used by industry, on which 16,000 persons are being trained. There are 6,500 arc and gas welding booths, in which at this very moment 11,500 welders are being trained. There are 5,666 aircraft and other sheet-metal training units, which are at this moment training 7,680 persons. There are 3,123 radio training units, training 3,924 persons.

Mr. President, these stations are so located and are being operated in such a way as most effectively and completely to serve the war effort. For example, in the States of Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania alone there are 3,454 training units training some 6,444 persons. There are 3,236 training units with 5,386 persons in training in the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. In the States of Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio there are 4,327 training units with 6,853 persons in training. In Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin there are 5,689 training units with 8,066 persons receiving training. In the States of Alabama, Florida—the State represented by the distinguished Senator who a few moments ago so eloquently and ably presented the case of N. Y. A.—Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee there are 4,460 training units with

6,337 persons at this very moment receiving training.

To dismantle those N. Y. A. plants, to put an end to the training units, to cut off the persons who are now being trained to go into war plants to produce the munitions and the supplies and the equipment necessary for our armed forces and those of our allies—to put an end to this training, Mr. President, would be to strike a severe blow at our war effort.

Mr. President, I have before me a letter addressed to me by the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., of Mobile, Ala. For more than a year this company has been engaged in the production of ships. We know that if there be a need confronting us at this hour it is the need for ships and more ships and even more ships, because in the final analysis our war effort must depend in large measure, and does depend in large measure, upon the bridge of ships we can build to transport the supplies and the men so that they can get at the throats of our enemies. The Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., which constructs ships for the Government at Mobile, Ala., wrote to me as follows, under date of June 25, 1943, Friday of last week:

We need your assistance toward passage of an appropriation related to the National Youth Administration.

In these stringent times we are fully aware of the shortage of man and woman power that is vitally needed to prefabricate for final assembly the ships so urgently needed to supply our boys of the armed forces. A knowledge of mechanics can be gained only through association with machines and materials.

Mr. President, it makes no difference how brilliant or how gifted an individual may be, as the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co. says in its letter, the only way the individual can learn to operate the machines designed to fabricate, to weld, to do the things necessary for the building of ships, is by working with the machines. That is exactly what the N. Y. A. training program does. It places individuals at the machines and teaches them how to operate them, so they can go from the machines of the National Youth Administration to the shipbuilding plant and operate the machines in the shipbuilding plant and make their contribution to the building of ships, which are so necessary for the winning of the war.

The Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co. letter continues:

We, therefore, are firmly convinced that the preparatory training that these students receive in the National Youth schools is of utmost importance and enables us to accentuate any natural adaptabilities that any individual possesses.

We are not acquainted with the activities of these schools in other localities, but we do know that over 3,000 students from Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Georgia have been placed in this shipyard area with but a very low percentage of individual failure. This, without the preparatory training received in the National Youth Administration, would be a physical impossibility.

The schools located here and in Birmingham have produced thousands of simple and complicated articles for this yard alone which

could not be produced here due to lack of facilities and manpower.

Mr. President, I wish to emphasize that in the N. Y. A. schools not only are the individuals trained to go into the shipyards and into the plants to carry on the work in the shipyards and in the plants, but in these very schools, as is brought out in this letter, the trainees fabricate many simple as well as complicated articles of production, which in turn are sent to shipyards and to other plants to be joined with the production of such plants and shipyards in constructing ships and the other finished products.

The letter continues:

We are now employing approximately 22,000 people in this yard and could use several thousand more trained personnel if such were available.

The company could use more. It could construct a greater number of ships; it could make a greater contribution to the winning of the war and to the winning of it in the shortest possible time if it could obtain more trained employees. What better way to give them more trained employees than, as has been suggested by the Senator from West Virginia, by keeping the organization of the N. Y. A. a going concern, continuing to develop trained workers and to provide the needed ship workers.

The letter continues:

In this present emergency our only hope of obtaining additional semi or completely trained personnel is through the medium of the National Youth Administration. It is our urgent desire that these schools, this educational program as a whole, be permitted to continue their good work for the duration of this present emergency.

Our armed forces need supplies; to obtain them we must have ships; to build ships requires trained manpower which the National Youth Administration now supplies.

Your efforts toward the passage of this new appropriation will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

ALABAMA DRY DOCK & SHIPBUILDING CO.

Mr. President, I think that company would not hesitate to let me say that it has not always supported the program of the present administration in Washington. I think I can state there have been times when it has found itself in sharp disagreement with many things which have been done in Washington, particularly with those things which it has looked upon as a part of a great social program which perhaps was bringing about too many changes and which it thought was moving too rapidly along certain lines. But that company, at Mobile, Ala., is a hard-headed, practical, common-sense concern. It wants to make its best contribution, it wants to turn out the largest possible number of ships. It knows that in order to do that job it must have trained men and trained women, and it knows that one of the best sources—in fact, as the letter states, about the only source now open to it—for trained men and women is the National Youth Administration.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Johnson of Colorado in the chair). Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from West Virginia?



Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. In listening to the interesting letters the Senator has just read, I noted it was stated that the National Youth Administration is the only facility for training such workers. I should be very happy to have the Senator discuss the question of duplication of effort. I want to ask if there are not other facilities for training men to do the same work.

Mr. HILL. That is undoubtedly true; but I say now to the Senator that, instead of the trouble being a duplication of facilities, the trouble is a lack of facilities. There is not sufficient training going on in the country today.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Then I should like to point out to the Senator a statement contained in the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures:

To prove that the National Youth Administration is duplicating other bureaus in its functions, it will be necessary to examine the programs of a number of agencies performing similar duties. The War Manpower Commission has published a bulletin revealing that the following groups under its control deal with war training.

Then six programs dealing with the training of the youth of the country, doing, I take it, the same kind of training the National Youth Administration does for the youth of the country, are enumerated.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, as I say, the question is one not of duplication but of not having the training facilities we need. The pity is that today we should find ourselves engaged in a struggle for our very lives and not have all the training facilities which are needed in order to develop the number of trained workers it is necessary to have in order to obtain the production required for the war effort.

Mr. President, I have a number of excerpts from letters from leading business and manufacturing institutions in my State of Alabama and elsewhere in my section of the country, all of them emphasizing the need for trained workers, all of them emphasizing the splendid and necessary contribution the N. Y. A. is making toward providing trained workers. I shall not take the time of the Senate to read the excerpts, but I ask unanimous consent to have them printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Our needs are for welder trainees. In fact it is our greatest need as far as this company is concerned. We do not need machinists and sheet-metal workers but an increase of welders. These trainees should be 38 years of age or older in the men, and single women 18 to 35. (From Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Mobile, Ala.)

We are very appreciative of the training that has been given to the young women of this vicinity through the National Youth Training School here in Florence.

In most cases these girls that are trained and turned over to us have not been trained on our special sewing machines, but their basic training has been such that they acquire proficiency ordinarily from three to four

times as fast as those we bring in here and try to train on our own equipment. As a general rule we found these girls to be clean, punctual, and industrious.

You can see from the above that we sincerely believe in this Florence project, and since we are operating approximately 95 percent of defense work for our soldiers and sailors they are being of great use in the present emergency of national defense. (From the Gardiner-Warring Co., of Florence, Ala.)

We have received 726 of these youth who have come to us as trained welders, machinists, and sheet-metal workers. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on this fact and express the appreciation of this company for the splendid work the National Youth Administration is doing in the war effort.

I would like to inform you that we have a greater need for welders, electricians, and sheet-metal workers than we do for machinists. I am quite sure that we can use all of the trainees in the first three crafts that you can send us. (From the Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation, of Mobile, Ala.)

I hope it will be possible to use the four resident units over the entire State of Mississippi to their fullest capacity on this allocated training program for specific wartime production at Higgins Industries.

I am assured that the United States Employment Service and Higgins can recruit sufficient numbers of youth to fill these four units provided you will accept and make room for them.

The organization of the aviation plant of Higgins is now taking place and we expect to use 20,000 women in the construction and assembly of planes. I hope that you will be able to house and train at least 2,000 youths for us by March, which is the time they will be needed. (From Higgins Industries, Inc., of New Orleans, La.)

Truly the National Youth Administration here in Houston in the last year or so has been of material benefit to the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation, and I understand likewise to many other industries here. This benefit has come to us through what your organization has done for thousands of men and women in preemployment training. You have given these young people something that has made them valuable to us.

Our employment records show that approximately 75 percent of the 4,000 welders now working for us here have been given preliminary training by the National Youth Administration. The boys that we have hired from the National Youth Administration rolls, on the average, make better employees than welders hired from other sources. This is probably due to the fact that there has been close cooperation between the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation and the National Youth Administration, and also that the majority of your instructors have worked for us and are familiar with our welding requirements, rules, and regulations, since these are taught to National Youth Administration trainees along with their welding training.

Also, since the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation started hiring women welders, you have taken over training of these girls. To date we have hired approximately 160 women, of whom about 80 percent have come from the National Youth Administration and are proving very satisfactory.

I do not believe that any higher recommendation could be given your unit than the figures that I have quoted above. (From the vice president and general manager of the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation, of Houston, Tex.)

I am taking the liberty of writing to you in regards to the National Youth Administration and what it means to my company.

I should like to point out to you how helpful the National Youth Administration has

been in assisting my company in the war effort.

Our business is and has been 100 percent defense work and we have grown continuously as production has risen, and we were forced to hire additional help. Trained help is not available; therefore, it has been a great help to find youth with a very good foundation of training in the mechanical field. Your local administration has been supplying us for the past 2 years with boys who have had preliminary training in factory work. We are still depending upon your local administration for additional help. It would be a decided loss if this useful work, which your organization is carrying on, was forced to discontinue.

For these reasons, I should certainly like to see the National Youth Administration continue for the duration. (From the president-owner of the Expert Die & Stamping Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.)

We wish to inform you that we have a number of trainees of the Charles Mill resident center near Mansfield, and find them to be among the better class of our employees both in regard to their skill and working attitudes on the job.

We feel that this program has been a very great asset to the city of Mansfield and wholeheartedly wish to indorse it and encourage its continuation. (From the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., of Mansfield, Ohio.)

Thirty-two of the National Youth Administration boys who were placed in February have received advancements in pay this month. Twenty-three of the boys who were placed in January have received two advancements in pay since they came with our company. Seven boys who reported for work in December have received three raises since they started to work.

The remaining boys were placed during the latter part of February and the first of March and from what we can learn from the departments in which they are working, they are making out all right. (From the Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore, Md.)

This letter is written \* \* \* to acquaint you with the benefits received by the Wainwright Shipyard, J. A. Jones Construction Co., Panama City, Fla.

Since the beginning of this fiscal year the Pensacola project has referred approximately 350 trainees in sheet metal, welding, and machine shop for employment in our shipyard. I do not need to tell you that due to labor shortage these trainees were most welcome and we wish to continue in the future receiving as many trainees as possible from the Pensacola project. It is the hope of the personnel of our yard that the National Youth Administration training program be allowed to continue throughout the next fiscal year. We expect a sharp decrease in skilled labor to prevail within the very near future which would force us to utilize all the available training programs in this area in order to keep our yard properly staffed. (From the J. A. Jones Construction Co., Inc., Panama City, Fla.)

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I do not think there is a Member of the Senate who for 1 moment would consider taking a step or doing anything which would result in closing down any plant, or cause the closing down of any number of machines which were operating and producing needed war materials and war equipment. In view of the situation which confronts us today and in view of compulsion for all possible war production, no Member of the Senate would consider taking any step which would mean the closing of any plant or the disuse or displacement of machines which

now are turning out such products. Yet, Mr. President, if we strike down the N. Y. A., if we put an end to its program of training much needed men and women workers so as to enable them to go into the plants and operate the machines in them, the effect on war production will be exactly the same as if we had closed a plant or stopped the operation of some of the machines in the plants which now are turning out war products. In view of the situation now confronting our country, in view of the compelling need for war production, in view of the dire necessity for trained men and women to carry on production, I do not think any Member of the Senate can seriously consider a proposal to kill the N. Y. A., to put an end to its work, and to deny to the war effort the trained men and women who are so greatly needed in order to assure war production.

Mr. McCARRAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gurney	Overton
Andrews	Hatch	Pepper
Ball	Hawkes	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hayden	Reed
Barkley	Hill	Revercomb
Bilbo	Holman	Reynolds
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Brewster	Kilgore	Russell
Bridges	La Follette	Scruggs
Brooks	Langer	Shipstead
Buck	Lodge	Smith
Butler	Lucas	Stewart
Byrd	McCarran	Taft
Capper	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	McKellar	Truman
Chavez	McNary	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Tydings
Danaher	Maybank	Vandenberg
Davis	Mead	Van Nuys
Downey	Millikin	Wagner
Eastland	Moore	Wallgren
Ferguson	Murdock	Wheeler
George	Murray	Wherry
Gerry	Nye	White
Green	O'Daniel	Willis
Guffey	O'Mahoney	Willson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, with respect to my questions addressed to the able Senator from Alabama, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, a portion of the report of the Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, beginning on page 2, under the heading "Duplication of purpose", continuing through page 3, and ending near the top of page 4.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

It may be stated unequivocally that the National Youth Administration does in effect duplicate, overlap, or perform functions similar to those of six other Government bureaus as well as conduct training for which the Federal Government is already paying large sums of money to private industry. By reason of this multiple duplication of effort, manpower, equipment, and money, if for no other reason, the National Youth Administration no longer seems to justify the appropriations it receives.

To prove that the National Youth Administration is duplicating other bureaus in its functions, it will be necessary to examine the

programs of a number of agencies performing similar duties. The War Manpower Commission has published a bulletin revealing that the following groups under its control deal with war training:

1. Training Within Industry Service advises on over-all on-the-job training problems and is specifically assigned to promote production training through specific training programs for supervisors, instructors, and training directors.

2. Apprentice and Training Service advises on over-all training problems and is specifically assigned to promote production training through development of complete training programs which provide on-the-job training coordinated with the training services supplied by other agencies.

3. Vocational Training for War Production Workers (formerly Vocation Education, National Defense), United States Office of Education, in cooperation with State and local vocational schools, is specifically assigned to give training of less than college grade to war production workers.

4. Vocational Training for Rural War Production Workers, in cooperation with State boards for vocational education and local departments of vocational agriculture, is specifically assigned to give training of less than college grade in the production of farm commodities and in the repair, operation, and construction of farm machinery and equipment.

5. Engineering, Science, and Management War Training, United States Office of Education, in cooperation with colleges and universities, is specifically assigned to offer training of college grade in engineering, chemistry, physics, and production supervision to train professional and technical workers for war industries.

6. National Youth Administration is specifically assigned to provide training to unemployed, out-of-school youth between the ages of 16 and 25, in skills required in war industries.

7. The United States Employment Service is specifically assigned to deal with labor supply, make recommendations regarding training needs and on the most effective use of personnel in terms of the prevailing and anticipated labor requirements. The Employment Service will direct industry to the service assigned to give the training assistance needed.

In addition, according to testimony presented before the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures by Mr. Aubrey Williams, Executive Director of the National Youth Administration, it is understood that industry itself is being paid in some instances as much as 2 percent on war contracts for the specific purpose of training apprentices or recruits in courses similar to, or supplementary to, those given by the National Youth Administration and the Office of Education. The Government apparently is paying industry to train youths and men for war jobs while it is at the same time carrying on similar training programs in its own organizations.

Specifically the program of the National Youth Administration duplicates that of the Office of Education in its defense training work as well as that of those other Government bureaus and industry itself. This is evident when one compares the functions of the National Youth Administration with those of that Office. The original purpose of the National Youth Administration—to provide work relief for persons no longer in regular attendance at school—has largely been supplanted by the purpose outlined in the provisions of the appropriation act for the National Youth Administration "to provide employment and work training for unemployed young persons of the ages of 16 to 24, inclusive, on resident and nonresident workshop and other projects approved by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission as needed

in the prosecution of the war in furnishing work experience and work training preparatory to employment in occupations in which there is a present or potential shortage of labor."

Similarly, the United States Office of Education assists the States in organizing and conducting vocational courses of less-than-college graduates through—

(a) Courses supplementary to employment in occupations essential to national defense,

(b) Preemployment courses, and

(c) Refresher courses for workers with some previous occupational experience.

In addition to the foregoing, the Office of Education has within its scope the following:

"To assist the States in the organization and conduct of vocational courses and related or other necessary instruction for out-of-school, rural, and nonrural persons; cooperate with the States in determining the necessary equipment and supplies to be purchased from Federal funds. Appropriate Federal funds among the States for such programs. Approve or disapprove proposed expenditures for the purchase or rental of additional equipment and rental of additional space for such programs. Administer an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to help, by loans, needy college students who can complete in 2 years their study of physics, engineering, medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy."

Obviously, then, there is a duplication of purpose in the stated objectives of the two organizations. This duplication becomes alarming when viewed from the standpoint of cost.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I wish briefly to discuss the pending amendment, and to preface my remarks by informing my colleagues that I am in favor of the continuation of the National Youth Administration, and to say to them also that I am a member of the subcommittee which considered this question, and also a member of the full committee which rejected the item.

Mr. President, the subcommittee approved the N. Y. A. appropriation by a very close margin. By an equally close margin the full committee rejected the N. Y. A. appropriation. Because of the closeness of the vote, both in the subcommittee and in the full committee, we have reason to believe that there is a chance in the Senate of retaining the item as presented in the amendment offered by the distinguished junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN].

We feel that it is not a lost cause. We believe that if the amendment shall be properly presented, there is a sufficient number of Senators with open minds to support the continuation of the National Youth Administration program.

Mr. President, I do not believe we should approach this question from the standpoint of economy alone, without going into the relation of the National Youth Administration to the Nation's war effort. I do not believe we should consider the conflict between its training program and the training program of the War Department, or that of any other agency of the Government. I believe we should consider the National Youth Administration's position in the emergency in which the country finds itself today.

First of all, the National Youth Administration is a going organization whose activities spread all over America. It is educating thousands of boys and girls, training them for war industry,



and doing a remarkable job. It is serving the war needs in our industries, and the war needs alone. It is the only agency of which I know, created before there was any anticipation of the present emergency, to fulfill a need in another field, which has fitted appropriately, effectively, and efficiently into the war effort. It is true that for a while the W. P. A. was able to do excellent work in the vicinity of camps, cantonments, and other military establishments. It is likewise a fact that the Civilian Conservation Corps was able to serve the Nation's needs in protecting forests, aqueducts, pipe lines, and other necessary facilities. But here is an agency of the Government which, in my judgment, is vitally important to the war effort. It is 100 percent in the war effort. It is one without which we can hardly get along. It is one which is more vital to the war industries of the country today than it was a month or a year ago.

As industry expands, as the skilled worker of industry is taken in the draft, as we find it necessary to recruit from the youth of the land, as it becomes necessary to employ women and girls into industry, then the National Youth Administration fits in admirably.

Mr. President, industry is expanding rapidly. Millions upon millions more personnel will be necessary in the shops, the factories, and the industries of America. Thousands upon thousands of skilled machine workers, craftsmen, artisans, and mechanics are leaving industry weekly as the result of the Selective Service Act and the needs and requirements of the military for personnel.

Mr. President, from what source are the future workers of industry to come? Will we find an adequate supply? Who will train them for this essential work? To a very remarkable degree, they will be recruited, of course, from the ranks of the female population of the country. Boys in deferred classifications will find employment in the industries of America. All of them will be unskilled. Every one of them will have to be trained. Some of them will not meet the requirements of a formal education. They will live in communities where opportunity for vocational training will not be possible in the schools of their home localities. The National Youth Administration can train many of them. With the mobility of this organization, without the standards which are required in many of the formal educational systems of the country, the National Youth Administration is the agency which can be depended upon to take care of a large group which might otherwise be untrained.

Industry cannot do the training job which will be required as a result of the large turn-over in industry, and, if industry is called upon to do the job, then thousands of machines will be utilized in training projects which ought to be utilized in making ships and tanks and guns and other equipment for war. If men and women are to be trained by an industry, then skilled workers who ought to be busily engaged in making war ma-

terial will find it necessary to drop their work and instruct the trainees.

We are going to spend approximately \$40,000,000 for the National Youth Administration, which is the most economical expenditure for obtaining skilled workers which has yet been devised. But if, in our eagerness and desire for economy, we should save \$40,000,000 and abandon the training program, it would cost the Government in excess of \$100,000,000 to train them in industry; and remember, Mr. President, whether we pay the bill in this way or in the other way, we still pay the bill.

So we find ourselves facing a very serious crisis. Industry expanding rapidly, requiring millions of additional workers, must seek workers in the ranks of those unaccustomed to labor in the fields of industry. Thousands upon thousands of skilled workers leaving industry every month, if not every week, create a new gap which must be filled. Because of the expansion of industry and also because of the gap which is to be filled as a result of the Selective Service Act, we now need every available agency, every agency at hand, to train boys and girls, men and women, wherever they may be, in order that we may fill the needs and requirements essential to the prosecution of the war.

The mobility of the national youth organization should recommend itself as readily fitted to meet the needs and requirements of this large training program. It is the only mobile training agency we have. It can be moved from one section of the country to another. Whenever a surplus exists in one training area, the National Youth Administration can transfer training work to an area where the need of a training program is imminent. Furthermore, the N. Y. A. can move its activities to an area where trainees can be found, and, after they are trained in an area where they are to be found, and yet where they may not be necessary, they can be sent across State lines and employed in industries far removed from their home area. When a given N. Y. A. school has served its purpose in any one area, it can be transferred to another area, there to continue its work.

In 1943 the N. Y. A. will have moved 25 percent of its entire set-up from one locality or one area to another. So, this mobile training agency is the only one of its kind that fits into the picture in this particular matter.

Mr. President, a question has been raised on the floor of the Senate which left the implication to many of us that the N. Y. A. was interfering with farm production, in that it was taking boys from the farms and placing them in industries. The record indicates that that is not the case. As of March 17, 1943, the N. Y. A. had only 6,000 youths who came from counties in which the largest town or city was under 2,500 in population. This does not indicate that N. Y. A. is taking youth from the farms.

Certainly I believe it will be readily agreed that other training agencies have attracted young men and young women from the rural sections of the country.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I am glad to yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. KILGORE. In my State a training school is being operated which trains young agricultural workers in the repair and maintenance of equipment and in the use of the most advanced mechanical farming equipment in order to increase the crops.

Mr. MEAD. I am very glad to have that contribution, and what the Senator says is true in many other States. The N. Y. A. is not taking youths from the farms and placing them in war industries; the N. Y. A. is training youths on the farms to do the mechanical work which is required upon the farm.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. MEAD. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I happen to know of one case in which they did exactly what the Senator says they are not doing. I was in South Dakota at a time when there was a great shortage of farm labor. Last summer I stood on the platform of the station, and I talked to the N. Y. A. supervisor who was taking boys right off the farms in the neighborhood and sending them to Seattle to work in shipyards and get further N. Y. A. training in shipyards. There was an N. Y. A. station near Aberdeen which had been taking boys for a couple of weeks, and every one of those boys came off farms in South Dakota when there was no harvest labor available in that district. I talked to the supervisor and he told me that the boys came from there; they were put on the train on which I was traveling, and were to be trained at Seattle to work in a shipyard.

Mr. MEAD. I have no doubt that that was what was told my distinguished colleague from Ohio, but I have some doubt as to what was said to him.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. If the Senator will bear with me for a moment, then I will yield. I say I have some doubt, because, under the law and the regulations, the county agent in every instance must approve the applications of boys who are leaving the farms for N. Y. A. training programs. Of course, if the county agent in any county approves the application of any individual, it would not be the desire of the Senator from Ohio or the Senator from New York that the applicant be denied that opportunity and be frozen in his job. I am now glad to yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. I think the difficulty may be reconciled by realizing that a regulation has been put into effect since the episode to which the Senator from Ohio has referred, which I understood was last summer. I think there has been a change in the regulation to avoid the very difficulty of which the Senator from Ohio speaks.

Mr. TAFT. I said that last summer, when in fact it was denied that such a thing was being done, it was being done, for I talked to the N. Y. A. man himself. I have no confidence in a statement that

the N. Y. A. makes now or makes at any other time.

Mr. MEAD. Of course, that is a matter for each individual to determine for himself. I said I did not know but that that was what was told to the distinguished Senator, but I have some doubt about the source of the information.

Mr. President, the record is—and the record, which was made in the House and Senate hearings, speaks for itself—that only 6,000 of this huge army that is being trained came from rural counties the largest town or city of which had a population of under 2,500.

Everyone knows that male youths on the farm who are drafted can be deferred from military service; so if they desire to remain on the farm, they can do so. Everyone knows now, as the Senator from Maine well pointed out, that anyone who leaves the farm must receive the approval of the county agent. How much further we can go I do not know; but if there is any further distance we might go and write it into the bill, I should not object to it.

Mr. President, I am proud of the record as it has been made in my own State. I think a remarkable contribution has been made to the war effort, and many men and women, boys and girls would otherwise be denied the right to follow a skilled trade, would perhaps have been neglected, and would not be working in a defense plant today had it not been for the N. Y. A. program.

Almost 8,000 youths have gone into war industry in my State during the period from July 1, 1942, through February 28, 1943, from N. Y. A. training units. That is at the rate of a thousand a month. In order to serve every corner of the State, there are 21 N. Y. A. work locations, housing 59 work units, in which there are 2,599 war stations.

In my State the shop-training activities include machine, aircraft sheet metal, arc welding, gas welding, aircraft welding, forge, radio, automotive mechanics, aircraft mechanics, aircraft engine mechanics, aircraft woodwork, industrial sewing, mechanical drawing, and other shop activities. In addition, there are clerical-training activities at a few points in my State.

It can be said that the training activities are those in which there are critical labor shortages. The N. Y. A. has geared its training facilities to meet these shortages, and is concentrating all its efforts to meet industry's heavy and continuing manpower demands.

Training is of a practical nature, and gives N. Y. A. trainees not only the fundamentals of a skill but actually work experience in the production of war goods.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President—  
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCRUGHAM in the chair). Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. MEAD. I am glad to yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. In connection with what the Senator is pointing out, not only as to the value of the training program but of its production aspect, in goods alone last year 1 navy yard received more than 1,200,000 different parts

to go into naval construction from the National Youth Administration training alone.

Mr. MEAD. I appreciate the Senator's contribution. Along the same line, articles produced for the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, and the Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy Yard, in my own State, which met the rigid requirements of the naval inspection service, were valued at \$78,583.50, and consumed 58,210 man-hours.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DAVIS. As the Senator knows, for the last 30 years I have been very much interested in the training of the youth of the land along vocational lines. The Senator has given a statement as to the number who have been trained in New York during the past 9 months. Could he give me the figures as to the per capita cost of the training of those youths in New York, or the per capita cost of training the young men and women who are being trained in the Nation as a whole?

Mr. MEAD. It is my information, according to the record, that the per capita cost was about \$108 for the full training period of 7 weeks. That is as it applies generally throughout the country.

Mr. President, more than a thousand youths from New York State who have had training in N. Y. A. shops have entered the armed services. A large proportion of these youths were reservists in the United States Signal Corps, and the training they received in the N. Y. A. training centers met with the approval of the Army officials.

A few of the firms which use N. Y. A. youths in my State are the General Electric Co., at Schenectady and Syracuse; Consolidated Slipper Co., Malone, N. Y.; American Locomotive Co., Schenectady and Auburn, N. Y.; Chevrolet Co., of Buffalo, my home city; M. J. Grass Screw Machine Products Co., of Buffalo; A. A. Johnson Machine Tool Co., Syracuse; Rome Air Depot, of the United States Army Air Corps, at Rome, N. Y.; Curtiss Wright Aviation, Buffalo, N. Y.; U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.; Ford Brothers, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Precision Tool and Manufacturing Co., Syracuse; Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.; Burdick & Sons Metal Works, Albany, N. Y.; International Harvester, Auburn, N. Y.; General Motors, Buffalo, N. Y.; Glenn Martin Aircraft, Buffalo, N. Y.; Bell Aircraft, Buffalo, N. Y.; Link Aviation Corporation, Binghamton, N. Y.; Remington Rand, Binghamton, N. Y.; International Business Machines Corporation, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Bausch & Lomb Co., Rochester, N. Y.; General Motors, Delco Division, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. President, I have before me a number of letters, many of which I shall not read, but to show the type of letters and the character of the corporations writing them, I shall read briefly from one or two.

The first is from the American Locomotive Co., Diesel Engine Division, Auburn, N. Y. It is addressed to the man-

ager of the N. Y. A. Center at Auburn, N. Y. It begins with this paragraph:

We wish to take this opportunity of congratulating you on the fine work that the National Youth Administration has been doing in the training of girls. \* \* \*

We find that girls who have had the National Youth Administration training are thoroughly conversant with the use of machine tools, blueprints, and micrometers.

The letter is signed by the personnel manager of the American Locomotive Co.

I have another letter from the Ford Instrument Co., of Long Island City, N. Y., which is addressed to Mr. Robert Ausley, National Youth Administration. They make this comment:

During recent months we have employed several hundred young men as trainees in our machine shop. Some of the most successful of these men have been National Youth Administration trained youth. \* \* \* These men have been quite adaptable to our type of work and their records with us reflect a rather thorough mechanical training. \* \* \*

Our company is engaged exclusively in manufacturing fire-control equipment for ships of our Navy. Our product is vitally necessary to the Nation's armament program and we are in the process of expanding our manufacturing facilities to meet the Government's needs.

I have another letter from the Ford Instrument Co., of Long Island City, N. Y., which I shall not read.

I also have a letter from the Consolidated Slipper Corporation, from which I read the following:

We have further equipment on the road and as soon as you can give us additional operators we are putting on another shift, and we can use up to 200 additional people on this work.

I read from a letter from the Columbia Aircraft Corporation of Valley Stream, N. Y.:

This is to advise that we have employed a number of trainees from your school and are pleased to mention that their services are entirely satisfactory.

I read from a letter from the David Bell Co., automatic screw machine products, of Buffalo, N. Y.:

We wish to thank you, the New York State Employment Office, and the National Youth Administration project for the splendid help you have given us in securing trained help for our machine shop.

I have a similar letter from the Swiss-American Gear Manufacturing Corporation, another complimentary epistle from Robert L. Stedman, general machine work, Oyster Bay, N. Y., also a similar letter of recommendation from the United States Hoffman Machinery Co., of Syracuse, as well as other letters. These recommendations come from what might be termed very conservative institutions, but institutions vitally interested in the success of the training program.

Mr. President, I said in the beginning of my remarks, and I now repeat, that there are a number of training programs. Each is complementing the others' efforts. Each one of them is vital to the success of our war production program; but the N. Y. A. program, with its widespread adaptability, with its



universal mobility, with its possibilities in the way of recruitment of applicants who might otherwise be denied training, reaching out as it does into every area in the country where trainees can be found, and taking those who might not have the qualifications necessary to enter other training programs, this versatile training program which is so well organized, which has contributed so splendidly to the war effort, which costs so little and which does so much, cannot be spared at this time.

Mr. President, as I have previously said, industry is rapidly expanding. Millions of workers will be necessary and they will have to be recruited from the ranks of those who are without any training of this particular type, and they will have to be found in every section of the country. Here we have an agency which can seek such persons and give them the necessary training, and make it possible for our mounting war production to continue to break all records ever established.

Mr. President, I hope and trust that the amendment of the distinguished junior Senator from Missouri will be adopted so that this program may at least have an opportunity to be discussed by the conferees on the part of the House and the Senate. I hope that a majority of my colleagues in the Senate will vote for the Truman amendment, and afford us another chance to consider the merits of the National Youth Administration's work.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, while the Truman amendment is under discussion there are a few things I should like to say with reference to the attempt to eliminate a governmental agency which, from my own personal observation, has been doing a magnificent job throughout the country. Particularly I wish to speak of my observations in the State of West Virginia with respect to what it has accomplished. From July 1, 1942, to April 1, 1943, as a direct result of the training in West Virginia, 6,523 young West Virginians, most of them girls, took places in industry as trained workers in the plants, both of New England and of the Chesapeake Bay area. Those 6,523 individuals were placed in industry from sections of my State in which there was no war industry. This was a direct result in that one State alone of recruiting that number of semiskilled workers to go into the war plants in question.

As I have stated previously, we have followed the policy throughout, under the guidance of the businessmen brought to Washington to assist the W. P. B. and various other governmental agencies, of dealing exclusively in the war program with established business organizations, and, if necessary, converting a soft-drinks manufacturing organization to a shell-loading organization. We have worked on the basis of converting organizational activities to the war effort. The Truman amendment would continue that process with a governmental organization. Why should we tear down a going, flexible concern which has trained individuals whose activities had definite age limits placed upon it by Con-

gress, for Congress has limited it to persons under 25 years of age? The age ceiling should be raised so the N. Y. A. may train a greatly increased number of persons.

There are two features of the National Youth Administration's war production training program now in force which appeal to me very strongly. First, there is the payment of a subsistence wage—not a training beginner's wage, but a subsistence wage—to the trainees near their homes, so that they may be trained near home for far less money than industry is training them in industry's schools for which the United States of America is paying the bill. There is no incentive for anyone trained in a school of that kind simply to keep on in school. There is an incentive to go on into industry and make higher wages, whereas if trainees are placed on the pay roll as wage earners there is a tendency to go from school to school, as has happened in the Detroit area and in various other areas, as industrialists have informed me. Instead of going into industry they go to some other school and try to seek some other training which may benefit them more. We pay for workers but we get students.

Second. There is the resident center which makes training possible in areas where there is no local training available. I am largely interested in the normal training program of the National Youth Administration because in my State vocational schools are rare. Vocational training is offered in high schools, but due to the educational requirements placed by law on the teachers it is impossible to get practical artisans qualified to teach in such schools and it has been my experience that the training of an artisan is a matter for trained artisans.

In West Virginia 36 percent of all the N. Y. A. youths receiving training are in resident centers, because they come from communities which cannot afford to train them. With the subsistence wage they can be made self-supporting in the resident centers. Through the resident facilities the N. Y. A. is able to train and send youth to areas where the shortage of skilled and semiskilled labor is acute. More than 3,000 youth trained by N. Y. A. in West Virginia during this fiscal year have been transferred to N. Y. A. induction centers located in these critical labor demand areas.

Some of the vital war producing firms which have benefited from this arrangement are the Glenn L. Martin Co., Western Electric Co., Westinghouse Co., Maryland Drydock Co., Bethlehem Fairfield Shipyard, Edgewood Arsenal, Allied Aircraft, American Hammered Piston Ring, Eastern Aircraft Co., Bethlehem Steel Co., Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock, Norfolk Navy Yard, and Norfolk Shipbuilding and Drydock.

The managers of all those plants—and I have interviewed the managers of various ones of them during the past year—have all expressed satisfaction with the training the youth have received from the National Youth Administration.

As a matter of fact, last year so many were sent to the State of Connecticut and the State of Massachusetts that in the Baltimore area and the Norfolk area a complaint was registered against having West Virginia youth go to the New England centers, and request was made that they be held down here.

In addition to the youth trained for war industries by N. Y. A., nearly 700 other trainees have gone into the armed services where their skills are equally essential. In recognition of the importance of this training, West Virginia N. Y. A. trainees who were applicants for enlistment—about 700 in number—in the Navy were told by the Navy that they should complete their N. Y. A. courses first.

N. Y. A. training in West Virginia is carried on at seven locations which have approximately 900 work stations. On the average, those work stations are in use about two and one-half 8-hour shifts each working day. One of the stations is used exclusively for the training of women to work in clothing manufacturing establishments. I happened to meet the head of a large shirt manufacturing company which has a large Army contract, and he told me he had made a blanket application for all the N. Y. A. workers he could obtain.

Youth are drawn from all the counties in the State to the training centers where they are given training in the various mechanical fields which are in demand in war industry. Trainees are supervised and instructed by industrially experienced foremen. In other words, the trainees are trained by practical workmen.

N. Y. A. shops are operated on a production basis and the trainees learn their skills in a shop atmosphere. Some of the articles made by N. Y. A. trainees in West Virginia during this fiscal year, at a great saving to the Government, are:

Ten thousand loading pallets for the United States Army. Loading pallets, sometimes called lift boards, are the wooden pallets which are used in loading ships. By their use the loading time for ships in port, when being loaded by the Army, has been reduced 25 percent.

Twenty thousand cooks' and bakers' uniforms for the United States Army Quartermaster Corps.

Ten torpedo adjusting stands for the Navy torpedo station, Alexandria, Va. Those stands are rather delicate, and are difficult to make.

Ten thousand four hundred and ninety-six steel Army cots for the United States Army Quartermaster Corps. I happen to be familiar with that item, because in the last fiscal year the N. Y. A. trainees made over 16,000 such cots for the United States Army. The cots cost the Army \$2.58 apiece, as compared to an average cost of \$6.85 for the cots when made commercially. In other words, the difference in cost was recaptured by the Army from the money spent for the training of those youths. The time of the youths was employed in making something useful for the Army.

Three hundred and sixteen radio converters for the Civil Air Patrol. Three

thousand two hundred first-aid kits for the State of West Virginia. Ten inter-office communicating system sets for the State. Five hundred and forty cartridge containers for the Philadelphia Ordnance Depot. Two gun mounts for the United States Naval Ordnance Depot, which is right next to the shops.

Fifteen extractor curb caps for the Ordnance Depot, Radford, Va. Six thousand metal fire rakes for the Forestry Service, for use in combating forest fires. There was a scarcity of such implements.

Twelve hundred ship ladders, 100 hulls, for the United States Maritime Commission.

All those items, so far as labor costs went, represented a recapture of funds from the funds paid out for the N. Y. A., because the labor cost nothing. The training was used to produce useful articles.

In reviewing the accomplishments of the National Youth Administration I am deeply impressed with the services it has rendered and is rendering the war effort, from all I have seen and heard, not only in West Virginia but elsewhere in the country. I have talked to Mr. Bedford, who handles four shipyards for Mr. Kaiser and who expresses himself as highly pleased with the trainees he has received. I know the attitude of that organization toward N. Y. A. trainees. I have talked to various other large organizations. Some time ago the Glenn Martin Co. had in its plant over 700 N. Y. A. trainees from the one State of West Virginia.

It is clear to me that our present need for production is so great that it is necessary to get the maximum skill, and we should get it back home where the cost is least and then ship the trainees, after they are semitrained, to plants where their training may be completed.

I was told by the manager of a gun plant in West Virginia which is next door to one of the training schools that it took just one shift for one of the trainees to take over work on any machine tool in the shop. After he came out of school, one shift to familiarize himself with the operation of the particular machine tool qualified him to go ahead as a first-class workman on that tool. In my opinion, training of that kind is something we must have.

Unless the N. Y. A. is retained I believe we will handicap the training program; we will hamper the supply of our future needs; we will make the ancient mistake of tearing down a convertible and flexible organization which can be moved, of dismantling its facilities, and disturbing the personnel, and then will find that we shall simply have to vote more money in appropriations for the Army and the Navy for the operation of training schools in plants, to replace the facilities which have been completing the training much more quickly under this one central agency.

For that reason, if for no other, I favor the amendment of the Senator from Missouri.

#### AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, at this time I wish to speak, not on the pending bill, but on a subject which I

feel should be called to the attention of the Senate immediately. Last Saturday the Senate passed a bill dealing with the subsidy question. As I understand, under the amendments which were agreed to, some subsidies may be paid to producers and certain subsidies may be paid under commitments which have already been made by the administrative branch of the Government, but subsidies cannot be paid to processors or packers. I have given the subject some independent thought, and I earnestly feel that the position the Senate has taken on that measure is a mistaken one. I express that view with all proper deference to the views of every other Member of the Senate.

We have already set about to peg or fix the wages of the working men of the country. It seems to me quite unfair and quite illogical not to fix, or permit the fixing of, the prices of the necessities of life, such as foodstuffs. I desire to say that under ordinary circumstances, in usual times, I am fundamentally opposed to price fixing; but these are unusual times, and I recognize the necessity in time of war for fixing the prices of the articles generally used by our people. I am fundamentally opposed to the payment of subsidies in any form, but if a subsidy is necessary in order to carry out logically and with fairness a plan of price-fixing in this country, then we must give way so far as our views upon subsidy are concerned.

If food prices are to be fixed or maintained, if the prices of commodities which the people buy from the stores, and on which they must live, are to be fixed, someone somewhere along the line between production and consumption must take a loss.

The administrative officers in whose hands we have placed the duty of administering prices brought forth a plan with respect to meat. There was to be a roll-back or a fixing of prices as of a certain date. Necessarily, if there was to be a roll-back of prices which the consumer must pay, there would have to be a roll-back of prices all along the line. However, it was felt—and I think with fairness—that we ought not to roll back the price upon the farmer or the stock raiser, because they should have the incentive to produce meats and other foods. Necessarily it followed that somewhere in the middle of the line someone would be paying more for the product than the price which he would receive for it. Somewhere the slack had to be taken up; and with respect to meat it was planned to subsidize the packer to the extent of \$2 a hundredweight on beef carcasses so that he would not operate at a loss and consequently have to close his business, for if he closed there would be no meat in the stores for the people.

That was a novel plan. It struck me as such, and no doubt it so impressed others. But after thinking it over, it seems rather logical. Therefore, in order to permit the stock raiser and the farmer to receive the best price obtainable, it was proposed to subsidize the packer, so that he would not lose money and close his packing house, thereby shutting off the market for the sale of livestock and closing the retail markets

to the consuming public of America. The Senate refused to adopt this plan. I believe that it should have been given a trial.

I realize that the view which I am expressing today is somewhat different from that which I have expressed in previous discussions; but I hope that I shall always express a change of view when I feel that I am mistaken. With great deference to every other Member of this body, I feel that we have made a mistake. I feel that if in time of war we are to try to stabilize incomes or wages, in all fairness we must stabilize the prices of products which the people who receive the wages must buy.

It is my earnest hope that this body will reconsider this legislation. It is a departure for me to advocate a subsidy for anything. It is a departure for me to advocate fixing prices in this great country of free enterprise, but at the same time I must recognize the great exigency which exists in time of war and that price fixing on the generally used commodities—foodstuffs in particular—must be tried. If to do that requires the accompaniment of a subsidy, then, I repeat, Mr. President, that we must accept the principle of subsidies. It is my earnest hope that this body will reconsider its action on this question before we leave here.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. Let me ask the Senator from West Virginia if I have a proper understanding of the legislation. As I understand, we recognized the principle of subsidies.

Mr. REVERCOMB. As I understand, the principle of subsidies was recognized with respect to the payment of subsidies to producers, but no provision was made for the middleman—the packer, in the case of meat. If we recognize the principle of a subsidy to the producer, but not to the packer or processor, how are we to keep prices stable unless somewhere along the line the slack is taken up? Let me say to the able Senator from Nebraska that it seems to me that what we have done is bound to react unfavorably to the farmer or producer of foodstuffs.

Mr. BUTLER. If I may interrupt the Senator, the talk about a roll-back has already injured the producer of livestock to the extent of the amount of the proposed roll-back. The producer is himself paying a subsidy.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That is just what the roll-back will do unless we have a subsidy. That is the point I am trying to make. Unless we can take up the slack and pay the difference in the middle of the process between production and consumption, the farmer, the food producer, is bound to lose. He ought not to lose, because he ought to continue to have every incentive to produce sufficient, even abundant, foodstuffs for our country.

Mr. BUTLER. Certainly. The reason for adopting the subsidy is to use it where necessary to obtain the required amount of production.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Yes.



Mr. BUTLER. Then we should not make a price to the consumer which will not allow the processor his margin for processing the farm crops.

Mr. REVERCOMB. If we do that, we permit prices to rise, beginning at the bottom. That must not be done, because if that were done we should have no price fixing whatever. In order to keep the price down for the general buying public, it ought to be fixed, pegged, rolled back, or whatever may be proper, and then the slack, if I may use that word, or the difference, should be taken up in the middle—in the case of meat, with the packer. Under this legislation we cannot pay the packer a subsidy. Therefore we stop any plan to keep prices in the retail stores from rising.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I have been listening to the remarks of the Senator from West Virginia and the Senator from Nebraska. I am particularly interested in the advocacy by the Senator from West Virginia of the payment of subsidies to processors. The agencies of the executive department have based their authority to pay subsidies to processors on section 2 (e) of the Price Control Act. I have before me a copy of the act. I should like to have the Senator from West Virginia examine it and point out wherein authority is given for the payment of subsidies to processors.

Mr. REVERCOMB. In reply to the Senator, I shall not attempt to point out wherein authority is given to pay subsidies to processors. What I am trying to persuade the Senate to do is to adopt legislation to permit it, so that such a plan can be carried out.

Mr. AIKEN. I think the Senator from West Virginia has quite an undertaking on his hands. There certainly is no authority in that law for paying subsidies to processors.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LABOR DEPARTMENT AND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2935) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN].

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I wish it were possible, although I recognize that it is probably impossible, for Senators to dissociate themselves from any prejudices which they have had against the past program, administration, or activities of the National Youth Administration, and to think of it now exclusively from the standpoint of the work which it is doing directly related to the training of men and women for effective and efficient employment in our war plants.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I do not wish to interrupt the trend of the Senator's argument, but will he yield for a question?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Is Aubrey Williams still the head of the National Youth Administration?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. He is.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Is he the same Communist who was head of the N. Y. A. when it started?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the Senator has asked a question which, he well knows, is not capable of a "yes" or "no" answer. It is like the famous question, "Have you stopped beating your wife?" Answer "yes" or "no."

In the first place, I have known Mr. Aubrey Williams for a great many years. Mr. CLARK of Missouri. So have I.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. He was previously very active in welfare work in my State. If Mr. Williams is a Communist, I do not understand the meaning of the word. I have never heard any expression from Mr. Williams, either public or private, which would justify the statement implied in the question of the Senator from Missouri. After Mr. Williams has been investigated by the F. B. I. in connection with the amendment which is always attached to appropriation bills—the so-called Overton amendment—if Mr. Williams is still being retained in office, and if the Senator's implications are correct, the Senator is casting a reflection not only upon the Administrator of the Federal Security Administration, but also upon the investigative ability of the F. B. I. and the Civil Service Commission.

The Senator's question, I assume, proves that my expression of hope that Senators would consider this program without personal prejudice is not capable of being realized.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I dislike to ask the Senator to yield, but the implications of the question of the Senator from Missouri are such that I feel compelled to say a brief word about Mr. Williams.

I have known Mr. Williams for a number of years. I have not always agreed with him; in fact, I have frequently disagreed with him. I disagreed with him quite vigorously on the occasion when he was supposed to have made the statement to certain relief workers in Washington that they knew who their friends were, and statements of that nature. However, I do not like the implication that he is a Communist, because in my contacts and associations with him I have become definitely convinced that Aubrey Williams is an honest, loyal, intelligent, and patriotic American citizen.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, of course I should like to make the same reservations the Senator from New Mexico has made. I have not always agreed with Mr. Williams. On many occasions I have disagreed with him. As to some aspects of the administration of the N. Y. A. program I have disagreed with his policies. But if I ever knew a man who fundamentally believed in the concepts of American government as exemplified in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution of the

United States and who sincerely desired to aid his fellow men and to assure them a better opportunity in this life, it is Mr. Aubrey Williams. He exemplifies that philosophy.

Mr. President, as has been stated by Senators who have preceded me in the debate, since the N. Y. A. has been taken over by the Federal Security Administration, since the inauguration of the defense program, and more particularly, since our entrance into the war, the N. Y. A. has been greatly streamlined. It has had most of its activities directed to the training of persons who were not trained in skills, thereby enabling them to respond to the inordinate and extraordinary demands of industry for new employees. That has been done, first, because of the enormous expansion in industrial activity; and, second, because of losses which industry has sustained to the armed forces, through the rapid expansion of the Navy, the Army, and the other military services. It is my deliberate view that we need more, not less, training of industrial manpower if the war production effort is to maintain schedule. It is necessary only to recall the recent statement of Under Secretary of War Patterson that, despite the great achievements of management and labor in expanding to meet the prodigious demands of lend-lease and of our own armed forces, we are behind schedule. I believe I am correct in stating that Lieutenant General Somervell, who is in charge of the Services of Supply, has stated that our armed forces will not be fully equipped until some time in 1944.

The War Manpower Commission has estimated that an additional four and a half million persons will have to be employed in essential industries during the coming year. Every Senator who is at all familiar with industrial employment knows that we are scraping the bottom of the manpower barrel. The War Manpower Commission estimates that if allowances are made for the few who still can be obtained from the ranks of the employed, or as the result of a transfer of workers from less essential industries, at least 2,500,000 of the added working force essential to maintain the war production necessary properly to arm and equip our forces will be without any previous shop experience or training.

Mr. President, it is true that we have other means of training those who have not previously been trained. There is one program which provides for their training in industry. We also have the Federal-State aid system for vocational education.

I do not like to be constantly referring to my own State, Mr. President, but I believe that any disinterested person will acknowledge that Wisconsin probably has one of the finest, most efficient, and most widely distributed Federal-State vocational school systems in the United States. In the city of Milwaukee, alone, is located what I have been told is the largest vocational school in the world. It occupies a full city block. That institution, as well as all similar institutions in the State which were built up through the Federal-State vocational aid system, will, of course, continue to contribute trained employees. But after

a careful study of the situation I do not believe that even in my State they will be able to furnish the quickly trained manpower essential to meet the requirements of Wisconsin industrialists so as to enable them to meet their commitments and schedules in war production. I have personally been informed by men of the most conservative type in my State that they believe the striking down of this program would be a great mistake. If men in such responsible positions of industrial management take that position in the shadow—if I may say so—of the great vocational education institution located in the city of Milwaukee as well as in view of the other vocational schools which are located throughout the State of Wisconsin, I ask in all fairness what can be the situation in States which have not built up an adequate Federal-State vocational education system? How is the training to be accomplished of the individuals whose services it is necessary to use if the fighting men in uniform on the battlefields of the world are to receive adequate delivery of equipment with which they may be properly armed in order to have a chance to succeed and to protect themselves in the holocaust of war?

I think it is fair to state that any person who has made a study of the recent activities of the National Youth Administration must admit that it is no longer a relief agency and that it has been to all intents and purposes streamlined and converted to the war effort.

The training which is being given is a result of the closest cooperation and consultation with industry and with the experts of the War Manpower Commission. I may say that, as is essential in order quickly to train persons needed for particular shortages of skills, training is given under the present program only in those skills which are deemed essential to war production. In the fiscal year 1942 there were trained under this program 386,000 persons who are known to have taken work in some skilled phase of war production, and another 300,000 have gone into related phases of war industry. That is a total of 686,000 persons. I say, Mr. President, that in my opinion—and I am not dealing in theory; I am not attempting to salvage any moribund shreds of a New Deal agency—we cannot afford, unless we wish to cripple the already seriously hampered effort of industry to maintain its employment levels, to strike down an agency which has such a record without providing any competent and effective substitute for it. It is perfectly preposterous to endeavor to fall back on the Federal-State aid system, for the reasons I have already pointed out, namely, that even in my own State, which is highly developed industrially, while the industrialists consider that that system is making a valuable contribution, yet it is inadequate and needs to be supplemented by the work of the National Youth Administration. No substitute can be found for it in States which because of the lack of financial ability have been unable to build up a highly developed Federal-State aid vocational education system.

N. Y. A. is now turning out 700 potential war workers every day. Even the majority report of the Byrd committee admits that 500 of them go into war industry. This figure is based upon Mr. Williams' estimate of those who are known actually to have gone into war industry. The estimate of 700 daily, which I have just given, includes others who have been trained in essential skills which are in demand by war industry but for whom the N. Y. A. does not have any specific record as to where they took employment.

I do not wish to overemphasize the fact, but there has been a considerable or at least an appreciable contribution to the war effort as a result of this training program in the manufacture of simple items which have been produced as a result of the training provided by the N. Y. A. They have already been mentioned here, and I shall refer to them only briefly. They produced 311,000 specific items in 1 year's time for the Portsmouth Navy Yard; they have been making large quantities of welded ship ladders for the Maritime Commission ships, and other articles of similar nature. I do not wish to overemphasize it, but I say that even the products which have been fabricated as a result of the training have been put to useful service in the war effort, as mentioned by the Senators from Maine.

Mr. President, in my opinion, the criticism that the National Youth Administration in connection with its wartime training program has been extravagant is not borne out by the facts. Even the majority report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures admits, in so many words, that the National Youth Administration costs cannot be compared accurately with the Office of Education costs, and yet it seems to me that the committee attempts, in the face of this admission, to build itself a case against the N. Y. A. on just such a comparison.

It has been charged that the N. Y. A. has been keeping equipment in idleness. That is based upon a figure of 56,534 work stations, which include 17,000 work stations which N. Y. A. has declared to be surplus and has been put into warehouses for disposition by the Property Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. The implication from the comparison of the number of work stations with the number of trainees is that the work stations are most efficiently used when a greater number of trainees is assigned to them. Actually there is another factor, namely, the time which a trainee spends at a station. That factor must be considered if any fair comparison is to be made. In school it is not uncommon for a trainee to spend only a couple of hours a day at a machine. Under the N. Y. A. type of training through production the trainee spends 8 hours a day at his machine, and it must be obvious that his training in a particular, narrowly defined skill must come much more rapidly and obtain much quicker results than when as a trainee he is given a broad course in vocational education.

The N. Y. A. states that on an average each work station is used approximately 12 hours a day, and in machine shops and welding shops the enrollment figures show each work station is in use from 14 to 16 hours during a day, taking the average for the country.

There is no question that the N. Y. A. officials would like to see an expansion of their program, but, of course, they cannot expand it unless Congress provides more money for that purpose. They estimate that they have the equipment to handle another 50,000 trainees a month, although the present rate is about 30,000.

Mr. President, during the last 11 months this agency has been turning out trained persons at the rate of over a thousand a day. The grand total of those trained and prepared for war production by this agency during the last 11½ months is well in excess of 400,000.

What this means, when broken down into skills, is that each 7 weeks of the past year the National Youth Administration has turned out an average of 16,000 welders, 24,000 machine operators, 11,000 aircraft and sheet-metal workers, 6,500 radio and assembly workers, and numerous other thousands who have acquired some unit skill needed by the war effort.

In the face of this record, which is supported not only by the evidence given by the National Youth Administration itself, but which is supported by evidence given by employers, in view of this service and in view of the thousands who are being added monthly to war production, it is difficult for me to understand how anyone can advocate the abolition of the agency which is doing this work.

We are spending billions of dollars to speed up and insure final victory in the war, but although this is an agency making a contribution which industry approves and supports, for some reason there is a determination to abolish it.

I do not see how anyone can contend that opposition to the N. Y. A. is founded on economic reasons, for what possible economies can be realized from the destruction of training which turns out a trained welder or a trained machine operator for \$108, which is the cost under the operations of the National Youth Administration?

I know of no better authority upon which to rest the case as to whether or not we should continue this agency than those responsible for war production, that is, the war industries themselves.

Mr. President, it has been charged that there is duplication because of the Federal-State aid system and because of the training-in-industry system. I have made inquiry into this matter, and I find that the National Youth Administration has training facilities in 510 communities throughout the United States. Of the total training facilities, 40 are in communities where there are no other war production training facilities whatever. In about 320 communities, a harmonious and complete working arrangement exists between the schools and the National Youth Administration. These figures are based upon joint statements of the



schools and the National Youth Administration authorities.

This leaves the remainder in which whatever duplication there may be must be judged on the basis of the total need in those localities for manpower, and this can be determined only on the basis of whether or not the needs of industry are being supplied.

Mr. President, I desire to read very briefly from a letter which I have received from a director of one of the vocational educational schools in the State of Wisconsin. Bear in mind, he is the director of a school which has been developed and is being operated under the Federal-State aid vocational system. I have not obtained permission to use the name of the writer of the letter and therefore I shall not use it, but I shall be glad to show the letter to any Senator who may be interested. He says:

DEAR MR. LA FOLLETTE: I understand that the bill carrying an appropriation for the National Youth Administration will reach the floor of the House of Representatives Monday, June 14. Some papers are carrying attacks against the organization, some educators are condemning it, and some organizations are against it.

I want to take this opportunity to give you my reaction to the National Youth Administration program. I have been in contact with the organization since its inception. At first it served as a welfare agency and now it has a definite purpose in training war-production workers. Our vocational school is training workers for war plants and our graduates from Work Projects Administration, United States Employment Service referrals, and National Youth Administration are now working from coast to coast and from the Gulf to the Canadian border in war plants. We have trained and placed some 500 workers and, I may say, half are National Youth Administration referrals.

In other words, of 500 workers, 250 or more were produced by this N. Y. A. war-training program.

The training program we put on for National Youth does not duplicate our regular program.

Here is a letter from a man in the field who has been for many years at the head of this school. His letter to me is absolutely unsolicited, and I think his testimony should carry weight with Senators whose minds are at all open on this question.

In my mind, there is no conflict between National Youth and the vocational school. I do know that if National Youth is abolished our defense training program will shrink fully 50 percent and that means 50 percent less war-production workers.

Mr. President, I think we are justified, in the face of such statements, in trying to purge our minds of any prejudice against the National Youth Administration in the past or against its past program, and to consider it now in the light of its proven effectiveness as a means of helping to keep war industry functioning and of supplying the armed forces with the implements of war which are necessary to its successful conduct.

I read further:

Here is the situation in this locality. We have a great number of small communities in this area that have no vocational school or vocational courses in their high schools.

A boy coming from these schools is a helpless individual, as far as technical skill is concerned, in a war plant. The National Youth Administration has been able to bring these individuals into this city, pay them an amount sufficient for them to exist on while taking training and then place them after training in war production plants.

I'd like to give you the story of ———, the Winnebago Indian boy, from some county west of ———. He heard about the National Youth Administration and had his father write a letter asking for someone to see him, as he desired training. He was found living with his father in a hut, had one pair of socks and one poor pair of rubber high-top shoes, one pair of breeches, a sweater, and a cap. He was brought to ———.

Where this school is located—

and was completely outfitted by the local lodge of Elks, placed in National Youth Administration war training, and now he is working in an airplane factory on the west coast as a direct result of his National Youth Administration training.

Our local vocational school was in no position to help ———. We have one legislative scholarship of \$7.50 per month.

Evidently the high school in his vicinity did not attract him. What was done for him and what he is now doing can only be credited to the National Youth Administration and the cooperating vocational school.

The writer proceeds:

I feel vocational schools have a big job to do.

Secondary schools, too, have a big job to do and I, personally, feel that unless they make some needed curricular changes, they will be missing the boat just as the academics missed the boat when the high school came into being in the early nineties.

City schools have much to be concerned about the efficient teaching of the fundamental tool subjects.

I honestly feel that too many educators and some educational organizations are too much concerned about the National Youth Administration and its accomplishments when they really ought to be concerned about how good a job they are doing in their respective fields. Some outstanding work by them will go a long way in their making the headlines.

I think you would be amused at some of the arguments and typical propaganda that is being sent out to counteract the National Youth Administration. I'm not afraid of the National Youth Administration absorbing this school and thus losing my position, as some propagandists would like to have me believe.

A study of Wisconsin legislation since the inception of the dual educational system (separate State board of vocational education) will show that some of the same people and some of the same organizations and branches thereof, that are now trying to ax the National Youth Administration have repeatedly attempted to place Wisconsin vocational education under their control. They suffered defeat after defeat and, I believe for the first time this year, there is no bill in our legislature attacking the Wisconsin system.

I hope you will see fit to support an appropriation for National Youth Administration for 1943-44, I am,

Yours respectfully.

The letter is signed by the writer as director of his vocational school, the school of vocational and adult education, and also by the principal of the high school in that community.

Mr. President, let us be fair about the matter. There are two factors in the situation in which the N. Y. A. finds itself despite the splendid record which on the

whole it has made in training persons for the war program. The first is that it labors under the prejudice which attached to it because there were those who felt it was the entering wedge for general Federal education, and who opposed it on that ground. There is also some prejudice against the organization by those who are connected with the State-Federal vocational educational system. I think my record will show that no Member of the Congress since I have been here has exceeded me in my zeal to secure adequate support for that system. But, Mr. President, there is no more justification for those who are associated with that system to attempt to tear down the emergency wartime training activities of the N. Y. A. than there would be for them to attempt to destroy some other effective program which is in operation for the purposes of the war, and which is effectively achieving objectives which are essential to a sound functioning of our war program.

I realize, Mr. President, that in all probability every Senator has made up his mind how he intends to vote on this question, but believing as I do that the shortage of trained workers in industry will continue to grow until it becomes even a more serious menace to achieving the production goal essential to providing proper equipment for our armed forces, I could not allow this important matter to be decided without placing upon the record my sincere conviction as to the unfortunate consequences which I think will flow from a strangulation of this program, when at the same time we have no adequate substitute to place in its stead.

Mr. President, I am a member of an important conference committee—or at least I think it is important—and I shall have to be absent from the floor during much of the remaining discussion of this question. I do not want my absence to be taken as any indication of lack of interest in this subject, but I feel that I must attend the conference.

Mr. McCARRAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCRUGHAM in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gurney	Overton
Andrews	Hatch	Pepper
Ball	Hawkes	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hayden	Reed
Barkley	Hill	Ravercomb
Bilbo	Holman	Reynolds
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Brewster	Kilgore	Russell
Bridges	La Follette	Scrugham
Brooks	Langer	Shipstead
Buck	Lodge	Smith
Butler	Lucas	Stewart
Byrd	McCarran	Taft
Capper	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	McKellar	Truman
Chavez	McNary	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Tydings
Danaher	Maybank	Vandenberg
Davis	Mead	Van Nuys
Downey	Millikin	Wagner
Eastland	Moore	Wallgren
Ferguson	Murdock	Wheeler
George	Murray	Wherry
Gerry	Nye	White
Green	O'Daniel	Willis
Guffey	O'Mahoney	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Eighty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the National Youth Administration was established in 1935. Up to July 1, 1943, it will have expended \$771,414,445. I doubt whether any single expenditure of the Federal Government has yielded smaller definite and concrete returns than has the \$771,000,000 which has been expended by the National Youth Administration. The same organization continues, although it is alleged that the program has been changed. It has a personnel of 11,806.

Strange as it may seem, Mr. President, the first suggestion for the abolition or transfer of the National Youth Administration came from a member of the President's Cabinet, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau. On November 14, 1941, Mr. Morgenthau, appearing before the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, said:

It would seem that the regular activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration must conflict with the more important defense program and should be eliminated or drastically reduced. It is suggested that all vocational training activities be consolidated in a new Bureau of Defense Training. Any overlapping functions or duplication of work should be eliminated, and one comprehensive program integrated with the defense program could be formulated and administered more economically than appears possible under present conditions.

Three important committees of Congress, after the most careful and serious consideration, have advocated the liquidation and abolition of the N. Y. A. Such a recommendation was made by the House Appropriations Committee after the most exhaustive hearings. The Senate Appropriations Committee also advocated the abolition of the N. Y. A.

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. MCCARRAN. If I may take a little of the Senator's time, let me say that the Congress of the United States appointed a special committee to investigate these matters. The Senate of the United States appointed the able junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] the chairman of a group which would represent this body. Careful study of the whole subject was made, and now the chairman of that committee is addressing the Senate on a matter which involves millions of dollars. I respectfully say that order should be maintained so that the Senator's analysis of the whole subject may be heard and understood.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will be in order.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the Senator very much.

As I said, both the House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee, after most careful investigation, have recommended to the Congress the abolition of the N. Y. A.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I have not had the benefit of reading the report of the committee headed by the able junior Senator from Virginia—

Mr. BYRD. The report is on the Senator's desk, I may say, if he wishes to read it.

Mr. PEPPER. I have not had the benefit of reading the report recommending the abolition of the N. Y. A. Will the Senator give me succinctly the reasons why he makes the recommendation?

Mr. BYRD. If the Senator will permit me to continue, I will do so, but I will have to do it in my own time and in my own way.

Mr. PEPPER. Did the committee find that the particular training was not done before, but should be done?

Mr. BYRD. I will deal with that if the Senator will listen to me.

Mr. President, the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman, a year ago recommended the abolition of the N. Y. A. The committee made that recommendation and a minority report was filed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE]. The committee report was signed by Representative DOUGHTON, of North Carolina, the vice chairman of the committee; the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], with a certain reservation; the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], Representative CULLEN, Representative TREADWAY, Representative WOODRUM, and Representative TABER.

This year the committee conducted another investigation; and by a report to the same effect, with only the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] dissenting, the committee again recommended that the N. Y. A. be abolished.

I first desire to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that seven different agencies are attempting to do the work of training within industry. We have, first, the Training Within Industry Service which advises on over-all on-the-job training problems, and is specifically assigned to promote production training through specific training programs for supervisors, instructors, and training directors. That is under the War Manpower Commission. I understand that when the Senator from Nevada addresses the Senate, he will show exactly what are the appropriations for each of the different activities which are included under the bill.

Second, there is the Apprentice and Training Service which advises on over-all training problems and is specifically assigned to promote production training through development of complete training programs.

Third, there is the vocational training for war production workers.

Fourth, there is the vocational training for rural war production workers.

Fifth, there is the engineering, science, and management war training, under the United States Office of Education.

Sixth, there is the National Youth Administration.

Seventh, there is the United States Employment Service, which is specifically assigned to deal with labor supply, and so forth.

In addition to the activities I have mentioned, the War Department has adopted the policy of permitting organizations which have war contracts to spend as much as 2 percent of the amount of the contracts for the training of workers within the different plants. I am told that such training is the most effective of all, because the training is given within the plant where the worker will later be assigned. The committee of which I am chairman was unable to obtain any definite figure as to that cost; but we were told by representatives of the War Department and the Navy Department that 2 percent which now is being deducted from many contracts, in addition to the appropriations for training which are being made by Congress, will amount to a very substantial sum.

It seems to me that the crux of the whole situation is found in the question: How many war workers in proportion to the total requirements are being trained by the N. Y. A.?

I was astonished to hear a Senator say just a few moments ago that if the N. Y. A. were abolished, one-half of all war-training activities would cease. I want to say that that statement has no justification whatever in fact, as I shall attempt to show to the Senate.

It is rather difficult to find out how many of the persons trained by the N. Y. A. finally get into war industries. Mr. Williams testified before the committee that he had no records to show what percentage of the N. Y. A. trainees finally went into war-production work.

This is the nearest thing I can find to a statement on the subject. I am quoting the language of Mr. Williams himself, from his testimony of May 25, before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Williams said:

Our records show that 350 of the 1,000 youth who leave our projects each day go into war production.

He claims that 1,000 are trained each day, and that 350 go into war production.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Can the Senator tell me where the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] obtained his figures? Earlier in the day he stated very definitely that 700 out of 1,000 went into the war effort.

Mr. BYRD. I could not say. I am reading to the Senator from Illinois exactly what Mr. Williams said, on page 297 of the House hearings on the N. Y. A. appropriation.

Mr. Williams continued:

For those concerning whom we have no record, and they are the greater number inasmuch as we are not permitted to expend any funds in placement work, we feel justified in assuming that at least one-fourth of the remainder go into war production, thus making the total 500 a day to go from projects into war production work.

I am willing to accept the statement that a thousand are trained each day,



and even that 700 of them go into war production work. That would be approximately 210,000 a year.

It was testified before the committees that 7,829,000 are needed and are being trained for war production work. So, even taking the larger figure which has been given, a figure which is 200 a day more than Mr. Williams stated in his testimony, the N. Y. A. is training only about 3 percent of those who are being trained in war industry. Assuming 300 days in the year, at the rate of 700 a day, that would be 210,000, which is about 3 percent of the total which it was testified were being trained by the various agencies for purposes of war production. That does not take into account the 2 percent deduction for training, in the war contracts which the Government has with industry.

Mr. President, I wish to call attention to a few facts which will be found in the report from the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, which is on the desks of Senators. I should like to have Senators follow the statement as to the number of students in the various States, and the number of work stations which are idle in the various States.

I am reading this information from page 9 of the report. First, there are only 12 States in which the work stations are being used 100 percent. Let us take first the State of Massachusetts. On November 18, 1942, Massachusetts had a total of 3,801 work stations. November 18, 1942, is the latest date for which figures are available from Mr. Williams. On that date there were 901 students. With 3,801 stations, there were 901 students. These are Mr. Williams' figures, which he presented both to the committee of which I am chairman, and to the Appropriations Committee.

In New Hampshire there were 202 work stations and 126 students on that day.

In the great industrial State of New York there were 3,852 stations and 3,093 students. In New York 35 percent of the work stations are now idle.

New Jersey had 1,168 work stations and 639 students. Twenty-eight percent of the equipment in that State is idle.

In North Carolina, with 1,380 work stations, there were 1,879 students, but 22 percent of the equipment was idle.

Coming down to the State of Nevada, represented by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, Nevada did not have a single student on November 18, 1942, with 221 work stations.

In the State of Illinois there were 3,580 work stations, with 3,693 students, but with 36 percent of the equipment idle.

In the State of Tennessee 27 percent of the equipment was idle.

In the State of Texas 32 percent of the equipment was idle.

Rhode Island, a great industrial State, had 16 students. One would think that in the State of Rhode Island there would be many who would want to avail themselves of the facilities of the N. Y. A.;

but in that State on November 18, 1942—and I understand the situation is about the same today—there were only 16 students.

Mr. President, I shall not take up the time of the Senate to read all the figures.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Is not the Aubrey Williams who is the head of the N. Y. A. the same Aubrey Williams who was formerly Acting Administrator of the W. P. A.?

Mr. BYRD. He is the same man.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Is he not the same man who, when he was Acting Administrator of the W. P. A., was engaged in organizing W. P. A. "pensioners" at Government expense, telling them that they were entitled to control the Government, and that they ought to coerce Congress, if necessary, to continue that activity and continue them in employment, whether other employment was available or not?

Mr. BYRD. He is the same man.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Does the Senator think that he is a proper man to be in charge of any technical training program in which the Government might wish to indulge at this time?

Mr. BYRD. I agree with the Senator from Missouri. He is the same man.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. He was not fit to administer W. P. A. before. As a matter of fact, he was appointed Administrator of the N. Y. A. so as to get him out of the line of fire, because of his maladministration of the W. P. A.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I notice the table to which the Senator has been referring in the report of the joint committee on pages 8, 9, and 10, and from which the Senator has quoted regarding the number of work stations and the number of students as of November 18, 1942. The grand total is 56,534 stations, and on that date there were only 53,722 students.

Mr. BYRD. That is true.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Is that correct? Were there more work stations than students?

Mr. BYRD. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Of what does a work station consist? What is meant by a "work station"?

Mr. BYRD. It is possible for a number of students to use the same work station. A work station may be a piece of equipment at which a trainee learns to operate some activity for training as an industrial worker. It is not a separate building. It is a unit within the training center, but it is a fact that there are more work stations than students.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Ordinarily would not one work station accommodate more than one student?

Mr. BYRD. In a great many instances that is true. A great number of them are not in use. If the Senator will read the percentages in the next to the last

column he will see the percentage of equipment in each State which is not now in use.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I simply wanted to clear up what is meant by a work station, and to call attention to the total number of work stations as compared with the number of students.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I wish to call attention to what happens when this equipment, which is very valuable for the war effort, is idle. I wish to show what becomes of the machinery and equipment which is not in use. It has been stored over the country. The committee has been unable to ascertain the cost of storage of it, except in one district, and that is Boston. There are 11 regions in the country. In Boston the only storage where figures of cost are available, the cost of personal service was \$65,394. The rental costs were \$32,112, making a total of \$97,506 for the storage of equipment, tools, and other things which should be in use in war industry, and which the N. Y. A. has been unable to use because it has not had enough applicants for training to use it.

This equipment is scattered all over the country. As I have said, there are 11 regions in the country. In this one region it is costing the United States Government \$97,000 a year merely to store the equipment and to pay for personal services for looking after it. That is what has happened to equipment which is not being used. The Senate will notice that in Massachusetts, for example, 79 percent of the equipment is not in use; in Delaware 23 percent; and in my own State of Virginia 78 percent.

I wish also to invite attention of the Senate to page 7 of the report of the committee, which shows the personnel of the N. Y. A. It has 11,806 employees to train 53,000 youths. In other words, it takes 1 paid employee to train 4½ trainees. If anything can be more extravagant than that, Mr. President, I do not know what it may be.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. It takes more than the number which the Senator has indicated for the reason that, according to Mr. Williams, only a little more than one in every three goes into industry after the training period has been completed.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator is correct. Although Mr. Williams has revised his testimony and he now claims that 700 out of every 1,000 go into industry, in a statement which no doubt the Senator from Tennessee will refer to, Mr. Williams stated at one time that about 1 in 3 trainees went into industry. As a matter of fact, there is no record as to how many go into industry. It may not be over one-half, and it may not be over one-third. When the matter was under consideration before the committee the Senator from Tennessee interrogated Mr. Williams, who admitted that he had no records on the subject, but that he thought approximately 50 percent went into industry, but that the percentage might not be that high.

Mr. President, the traveling expenses of the National Youth Administration were \$1,470,000 a year.

The communication expenses of the N. Y. A. were \$207,667. Thousands of telegrams have come to Senators within the past week or so. It would be interesting to know to what extent, if any, the telegraph bill of the N. Y. A. has increased in the past 30 days. I have rarely seen such propaganda and pressure as has been put upon Members of Congress with respect to the continuation of the N. Y. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. A few days ago, before the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Williams very frankly admitted that he was using every method known to him to propagandize the matter with Senators in order to save the National Youth Administration.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I wish to invite attention to only one other feature. The Senator from Nevada and the Senator from Tennessee will also speak upon this subject. Mr. Williams now wants to pay 40 cents an hour to the trainees during their period of training. In other words, the plan is not only to train them so that they may receive good salaries in defense industries but to pay them 40 cents an hour out of the Federal Treasury while they are undergoing their training.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. BUCK. Following up what the Senator has said, I should like to say that in my State of Delaware girls are being paid \$40 a month to learn to be stenographers, and their transportation expenses back and forth to the centers are being paid.

Mr. BYRD. Out of the funds of the N. Y. A.

Mr. BUCK. That is correct.

Mr. BYRD. That is what is occurring. I say that if any person desires to obtain a job in the Government at a high salary he should at least be willing to devote the necessary time at his own expense in training for the job, if the Government pays for the training. For the Government to pay a sizable salary while he is being trained is something which I think is unjustified.

Mr. President, we have been told in this debate that the N. Y. A. trainees have furnished a large number of articles of various kinds to navy yards. The number was stated to be 1,000,000, but they are not of any consequence. They are such things as bolts, nuts, and articles of that nature. No material contribution has been made by the N. Y. A. in furnishing to the industries of the country anything in the way of tools or equipment or materials.

A few days ago I was talking with the president of the Newport News, Va., shipyards, Mr. Homer Ferguson, who was possibly named after the distinguished Senator from Michigan, or possibly the Senator was named after Mr. Ferguson. At any rate, Mr. Ferguson is one of the finest men I have ever known.

He is doing one of the greatest jobs which any man of this country has done in the way of providing ships for the Government. A short while ago he was very highly complimented by the Truman committee.

Mr. Ferguson told me that the N. Y. A. trainees who came to him were of practically no value whatever. He had to retrain them, and he said that they would be much better off if they came to the navy yard and were trained there for the work which they had to do.

Mr. President, these are briefly the reasons why I am opposed to the continuation of the N. Y. A.

I wish to correct the impression—not by my own words but by the testimony of Mr. Williams himself—that he is training a very large percentage of the war workers of the country. He made the statement that the N. Y. A. was training approximately 500 students a day to go into war industries. Even taking 700 a day, which is the maximum number set by those who are advocating the continuance of the N. Y. A., he would be training only about 3 percent of the new war workers. According to the testimony, 8,000,000 must be trained each year to meet the needs of industry.

There is one other feature to which I wish to invite attention of the Senate. It has been adverted to here once or twice today. The N. Y. A. has solicited farm labor all over the country in order to pay them 40 cents an hour, or whatever the payment may be, which is being made at the training centers. I have a letter from the Washington County, Va., Farm Labor Board. It is not an organization which is set up under the Government. It is a part of the war farm service in the present emergency. The letter reads as follows:

ABINGDON, VA., May 28, 1943.

HON. HARRY F. BYRD,

Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: The Washington County (Va.) Farm Labor Board, at its regular meeting, Monday, May 24 asked that I write you as secretary of the board and express our appreciation to you for the stand and fight you are making against the National Youth Administration. Our board and we feel the public in general in this area are bitterly opposed to the National Youth Administration.

Each week from one to two large bus loads of young girls and boys leave Abingdon supposedly for National Youth Administration training centers. Not all of these youth are from this county. Abingdon seems to be the collecting center for three or four counties.

The National Youth Administration workers are scouring the rural as well as the urban communities recruiting these children. Many of these boys and girls are badly needed on the farms. Our board feels that the National Youth Administration is hampering the work we are trying to accomplish—recruiting workers for the farms.

Our board also feels that many of these youths, especially the girls, are too young to leave their homes or the care and protection of their parents. We feel the long time effect on these youths' lives will greatly outweigh any good that may be accomplished by National Youth Administration.

From very reliable reports the National Youth Administration workers have in the past made promises and used methods in recruiting youths that should not be tolerated.

Our board wants to urge you to do all within your power to have the National Youth Administration completely abolished as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

WASHINGTON COUNTY FARM LABOR BOARD,  
B. M. ARINGTON, Secretary.

Mr. President, the committee of which I am chairman has received thousands of letters urging the abolition of the N. Y. A. I shall not take the time of the Senate to read them. However, I will say that many businessmen in the country are opposed to the N. Y. A. because they think it is of no value because they realize the need of the exercise of every possible governmental economy at the present time, and because they believe that other agencies could do the work much more efficiently.

The New Jersey Chamber of Commerce made a very exhaustive investigation of the situation with respect to the N. Y. A. in New Jersey. It would have no reason to oppose the N. Y. A. if the industrialists of New Jersey desired it, because, of course, the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce represents the businessmen of New Jersey.

I will read a few paragraphs from the press release:

The New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce recommended here today that the defense-training program now being carried on by the National Youth Administration be discontinued.

The recommendation was based upon a survey of the National Youth Administration training program in New Jersey, made by the State chamber's department of governmental research, of which Alvin A. Burger is director.

Originally 19 in number, the National Youth Administration training centers in New Jersey have been reduced to 5 because of decreases in enrollments. The 5 centers now operating are located in Jersey City, Newark, Trenton, Camden, and Phillipsburg. The National Youth Administration provides for the training of young men and women, between 16 and 24 years of age, in courses designed to equip them to take positions in war-production industries. The courses include machine shop, welding, sheet-metal work, and industrial sewing. Trainees now receive 25 cents an hour, or a maximum of \$40 for a 160-hour month.

I wish to state, Mr. President, that so far as I am able to ascertain—the Senator from Tennessee can better state it than I can—there is no authorization whatever for the N. Y. A. to increase its payments to trainees, from about 16 cents an hour, as it was a few months ago, to 40 cents an hour at the present time.

Conclusions reached by the survey as released by the State chamber are as follows:

1. The National Youth Administration defense training program in New Jersey is a weak, ineffective, and costly duplication of the training programs which are much more extensively and competently carried on by New Jersey's public vocational school system and by the training within industry service of the War Manpower Commission.

2. Most of the National Youth Administration training centers in New Jersey have been grossly mismanaged, with resulting wastage of manpower, equipment, materials, and public funds. The only existing National Youth Administration training center which is reported to be giving satisfactory service is that located at Camden. In this center, however, the training is actually supervised by the



Camden County vocational school system, although financed by National Youth Administration.

3. Most of the New Jersey National Youth Administration training centers have been manned largely by poorly trained, incompetent supervisory and teaching personnel.

4. In order to build up enrollments in some of its training centers, the National Youth Administration in New Jersey, has engaged in widespread proselyting activities among students in public high and vocational schools.

5. Some records kept by the National Youth Administration, such as those dealing with enrollment, trainee attendance, etc., appear in many instances to be incomplete and inaccurate.

6. The relationship between the National Youth Administration and the public-school systems in this State has deteriorated, thus creating a situation which is harmful to the general war production training program.

7. New Jersey's war industries generally have found the results of the National Youth Administration training program to be unsatisfactory, and they almost unanimously favor its discontinuance.

Mr. President, that is merely one of the many letters the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures has received, but I shall not take the time of the Senate to read them all, because the one read represents the general scope and ideas which have been expressed in the other letters.

I desire to say in conclusion, Mr. President, that certainly I have no animosity and no prejudice in making this recommendation. It came originally, as I have said, from a suggestion made by a member of the President's own Cabinet, Secretary Morgenthau; it was considered carefully by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, composed, among others, of the chairmen of the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate, the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and the joint committee, by action, recommended the discontinuance and abolition of the N. Y. A. last year. This year, in view of the changed conditions that have occurred due to the war, we thought it was wise and proper by reason of the war situation to go into the matter again. We had long hearings. We had Mr. Williams before us, and, after consideration, the committee again renewed its past recommendation that the National Youth Administration be abolished and be liquidated as proposed by the House bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I have been much interested in what the distinguished Senator from Virginia has had to say on the question of the National Youth Administration. I should like to put into the Record excerpts from the Executive order creating the National Youth Administration.

The National Youth Administration was created by Executive order of the President on June 26, 1935. I quote from the first paragraph of the Executive order:

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Emergency Relief Ap-

propriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (Public Res. No. 11, 74th Cong.), I hereby establish the National Youth Administration, to be within the Works Progress Administration, established under Executive Order No. 7034 of May 6, 1935.

It is my understanding that the President has already abolished or is in process of abolishing the W. P. A., and I can see no reason why that does not take with it the National Youth Administration which he, by Executive order, created as a part of the W. P. A.

I read further from the Executive order:

I hereby prescribe the following functions and duties of the National Youth Administration:

To initiate and administer a program of approved projects which shall provide relief, work relief, and employment for persons between the ages of 16 and 25 years who are no longer in regular attendance at a school requiring full time, and who are not regularly engaged in remunerative employment.

Mr. President, I suggest that today no such persons exist.

In the last paragraph of the Executive order dealing with the employment of officers and employees who may be necessary there is this proviso:

*Provided, That, insofar as practicable, the persons employed under the authority of this Executive order shall be selected from those receiving relief.*

I do not think anything more need to be said, Mr. President.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not wish to detain the Senate for more than a very few moments. I appreciate the fact that there is prejudice on the part of some persons probably in and out of the Senate against the N. Y. A. because it was set up originally as a part of the relief program. It was established, as indicated by the order just read by the Senator from Wyoming, as a part of the relief program; it was intended to be a separate organization for young people who were unemployed and who were, for one reason or another, not attending school, some of whom perhaps were unable to provide the equipment necessary to enable them to attend school. Be that as it may, when the President undertook to liquidate the Work Projects Administration he did not include in his order of liquidation the National Youth Administration.

I realize that the National Youth Administration, in all probability, cannot be retained as a permanent part of our governmental set-up, and probably it should not be. I am one of those who think that the N. Y. A. has done a good job. It may have been needed more at the time of its establishment by the Executive order referred to by the Senator from Wyoming than it was needed later or immediately prior to the initiation of the new program of training for war purposes. Be that as it may, it seems to me, in spite of all the defects and shortcomings of the N. Y. A. through its history from 1935 to now, that, on the whole, it has done a constructive job. It has more to its credit than there is to its discredit; there is more on the credit side of the ledger than there is on the debit side of the ledger, in my judg-

ment, considering its activities from the beginning up until now.

I believe it is doing not only a constructive and desirable work now but that, insofar as it is doing it at all, it is doing an indispensable work. My information is that the Navy Department feels, and has so indicated its feeling, that if the N. Y. A. should be abolished the Navy would be deprived of a training program, which it has no other facilities to undertake, for putting men in shipyards and other institutions which are building ships and other equipment for the Navy. If that be true, and I have no reason to doubt it, it seems to me, that in the midst of this war we cannot weigh altogether the cost of any training program against the needs of the naval branch of our Government. As has been repeatedly said here, it is much better to have things we do not need than to need things we do not have, and if the Navy needs these trainees in order to place them when they have a certain amount of training, even though they might happen to need a little more training, into institutions which are manufacturing naval equipment, it seems to me we cannot quibble over the amount of money involved, if it is an indispensable activity that is needed by the Navy.

It has been suggested that the vocational facilities in the various States can do the same work, and can do it as well, and some contend they can do it better. It has also been contended that N. Y. A. is doing a work that is being duplicated by our public school systems, or which could be taken over and accomplished by our school system. No doubt actuated by that belief, many men and women connected with our schools—and I have talked with many of them in my own State, and in other States—have a feeling that if the N. Y. A. should be abolished, the school systems would obtain the identical funds, or an amount equal to the funds now being used for N. Y. A. training.

I do not so understand the situation. If the N. Y. A. should be liquidated entirely, or the appropriation should be withheld, it would not mean that our public schools would get the amount of money involved in the N. Y. A. appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. If that were the situation, does not the Senator believe the public schools could very much better handle the matter than the N. Y. A.?

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, I should not want to utter any sentence which would not to the fullest extent convey my appreciation of our public school system. I think there would be a hiatus between the abolition of the N. Y. A. and the complete integration of the same program in the public schools which might be a disadvantage. That is another thing which it seems to me at least should have some weight in making a comparison. The age at which students are admissible

into the public schools varies in the States, but none of them go beyond 24 years. I think some of them limit free tuition in the public schools to 18 years. Those who are being trained in the N. Y. A. are from 16 to 24 years. So that if we turned the training over to the public school systems the day after the N. Y. A. was abolished by the Congress, there could be a large number of young men and women between the maximum school age and the 24 years, which is now the maximum age for the training of trainees of the N. Y. A., who would have to be deprived of any opportunity for training because they could not go to the public schools for training, and they would not have the advantage of the facilities of the N. Y. A., and therefore they would be denied training. I do not know the proportion of those being trained month by month now between the ages of 18 and 24; I do not have the figures, but there certainly would be quite a large number.

Therefore, Mr. President, it is not quite accurate to say that the public schools could take over immediately the same personnel who are being trained, with the same age limits, and train them, because they could not do so without amendment of the school laws of every State, and it would of course be impossible to bring about amendments of the school laws in all the States so as to provide for training of men and women and boys and girls between the school-age limit and 24 years, the age to which they are being trained in the N. Y. A.

It was testified before the committee by Mr. McNutt and Mr. Williams that within the last year they have trained over 400,000 men and women, more than half of them women—by the way, as I recall, the testimony shows 51 percent of them are women. Those individuals are being trained to go into industry as welders, as radio workers, and to perform other technical functions, which must be performed if they are to go into any war plant with an approximate hope of being able to do efficient work.

As I have stated, it has been testified that within the last year they have trained over 400,000. They stated their program contemplated the training of over 600,000 in the next year. The Chairman of the Manpower Commission certainly is in a position to know, if anyone knows, the details of the needs of industry in regard to manpower in this country. If the Chairman of the Manpower Commission does not know, I do not know anyone who would know. He certainly should know; and if it be true that more than 400,000 young men and women have been trained in the last year to go into industry, and if it be true that, according to the testimony, more than 600,000 are needed in the next year for the same purpose, it seems to me we are taking a long chance in jeopardizing this training by even 1 week, by any threat to transfer an organization which is now working every day, in order to set up a new agency, or transfer the training to some other Federal or State agency which is engaged in part in the same kind of training.

These observations have reflected my views in regard to the N. Y. A. I think that in all likelihood the time will come, at the end of the war, perhaps sooner, when the N. Y. A. could be liquidated, and when we could, over a period of months, at least, work out an integration of the training now being given to these men and women so as to transfer it to some other agency, but I do not believe—and I am sincere in making the statement—that the agency should be abolished for another year at least, and because I entertain that belief I shall vote for the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN].

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 217) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, to continue it in effect.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 629) to authorize the conveyance of certain public lands in the State of Minnesota to such State for use for park, recreational, or wild-life-refuge purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. ROBINSON of Utah, Mr. WHITE, Mr. MOTT, and Mr. LeCOMPTE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 647) to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. ROBINSON of Utah, Mr. WHITE, Mr. MOTT, and Mr. LeCOMPTE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2513) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 25, 27, 45, 57, 58, 59, 68, and 70 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 32, and 72, and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill

(H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9 and 10 to the bill and concurred therein, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In the first line of the said amendment strike out "\$250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$260,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 9 and 10.

PAT McCARRAN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
H. C. LODGE, JR.,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN H. KEER,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT subsequently laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2397, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
UNITED STATES,  
June 28, 1943.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 9 to the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum "\$33,940,358" proposed in said amendment insert "\$29,400,000"; and



That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

After the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment insert the following:

"The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained in this act shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof."

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments to Senate amendments numbered 9 and 10.

The motion was agreed to.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE THE LABOR DEPARTMENT AND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2935) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR obtained the floor.

Mr. McCARRAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no—

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator from Tennessee is the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and I think what he has to say should be heard by the Members of the Senate, I therefore suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator insists, very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gurney	Overton
Andrews	Hatch	Pepper
Ball	Hawkes	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hayden	Reed
Barkley	Hill	Revercomb
Bilbo	Holman	Reynolds
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Brewster	Kilgore	Russell
Bridges	La Follette	Scrugham
Brooks	Langer	Shipstead
Buck	Lodge	Smith
Butler	Lucas	Stewart
Byrd	McCarran	Taft
Capper	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	McKellar	Truman
Chavez	McNary	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Tydings
Danaher	Maybank	Vandenberg
Davis	Mead	Van Nuys
Downey	Millikin	Wagner
Eastland	Moore	Wallgren
Ferguson	Murdoch	Wheeler
George	Murray	Wherry
Gerry	Nye	White
Green	O'Daniel	Willis
Guffey	O'Mahoney	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, as I have previously said, I have been so busy trying to get appropriations through the committee in the last 2 or 3 days that I really must unbuckle my mind in order to have an intelligent understanding of the present situation in the Senate. I

do not know whether I can do so or not, but will do the best I can.

In 1935, when the N. Y. A. was established as a part of our relief system, it did very excellent work, I have no doubt. I am not complaining of it. But for several years the country has been in an entirely different situation than it was then. At that time hundreds of thousands of boys were roaming the streets with nothing to do. We did what we could do for them by way of sending them to school, by giving them training in vocational schools, by giving them various kinds of work, and I think it was very proper and right to do so. Through the W. P. A., the C. C. C., and the N. Y. A., we did what we could for those who could find no work. I have no regret for what we did, nor had I any objections to it; indeed, I not only supported the measures establishing those organizations but did all I could to help them along.

Two or three years ago the situation entirely changed. From being a nation which had millions of persons on relief we became a nation in which everyone who wanted to work could obtain work. Therefore, a little more than 2 years ago as I recall—and I call especial attention of the Senate to this, because of the plea that we carry the National Youth Administration for 1 more year—I introduced a bill to abolish the C. C. C. and the N. Y. A., as well as the W. P. A. The bill providing for the abolition of the N. Y. A. and the W. P. A. failed of passage. The C. C. C., however, was abolished and appropriations for W. P. A. were cut. I do not have the figures before me, but my recollection is that the appropriation for the W. P. A. was cut from nearly \$1,000,000 to less than one-half that amount; it was cut more than in two. A short time after that the President abolished the W. P. A. Only the N. Y. A. remained. I think it should have been abolished more than a year ago. I think it should have been abolished 2 years ago. We would have gotten along just as well without these three institutions as with them.

Mr. President, I have come in very close contact with these agencies because of the fact that the heads of the agencies have appeared before the Committee on Appropriations to obtain appropriations. They are not to be blamed for that. Once an administration or agency is established and takes hold, those in charge of it get into the habit of asking for appropriations. They come not only for appropriations in the amount they have previously received, but they come asking for more. But when there was no longer any necessity or reason for giving relief, I, as a practical everyday individual, having my country's best interest at heart, could not refrain from taking the stand that the time had passed when further provision should be made for these three institutions. I not only sought to keep them from obtaining appropriations, but I openly sought to abolish them by introducing bills to that effect.

Mr. President, as I have previously said, I believe these agencies did well

when they were needed. They are no longer needed, and have not been needed for more than 2 years. It is the most difficult thing in the world to get rid of a bureau once it has been created. I will give an illustration of that which appears in the record. Several years ago the agricultural appropriation bill contained an item for a particular Bureau which, I believe, received only about \$10,000 a year. I was looking up the Bureau for another reason, and I telephoned to the chief of the Bureau to know if I could obtain his last report. He said, "Senator, I have not had time to prepare a report." I said, "I would just as soon have one for the last year, or the year before that, or the year before that. Send me the last report you have." He said, "We have never yet had time to make a report." I said, "I call your attention to the fact that I have looked up the record, and I find that your Bureau was established in 1868."

At the time when that speech was made, for over 60 years that Bureau had been drawing \$8,000 or \$10,000 a year for certain individuals in it, but had never had time in the sixty-odd years to make a report. That is the trouble with a bureaucratic system.

So I say it is exceedingly difficult to abolish this agency, although I think nine-tenths of us feel that it ought to be abolished. My good friend the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], whom I am glad to see back here in health and vigor and strength, just said he thought that in another year it would be all right to cut it out. Some of our friends made that same argument about it a year ago: "Let it go on for another year, and then it will be all right to end it." I know I was told that I could not abolish both the C. C. C. and the N. Y. A. at the same time, and that I had better let one of them go for another year. Another year has passed, and here is Mr. Williams propagandizing the country. I expect all Members of the Senate have received letters from their home States urging them to stand by this organization.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. On the subject the Senator mentioned, I wonder whether he has any information about who pays for the telegrams and telephone calls sent by officials of the N. Y. A. in the field and from other men who work for the organization. I wonder who pays for those messages.

Mr. McKELLAR. I cannot give the Senator the information; but the inference from Mr. Williams' testimony before the Appropriations Committee is that the Government is paying for those telegrams, of course. We are paying for the very propaganda that is coming to us in the effort to try to have us retain this utterly useless organization.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. With reference to the question asked by the Senator from Kentucky, let me inform the Senate that I received a telephone message from my

State the day after I voted in executive session as to how I voted. I do not know how the information was obtained, but the persons who sent the message knew.

Mr. McKELLAR. Propagandists are quite careful and quite crafty when it comes to getting the information back home where they think it will do good.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will my friend, the Senator from Tennessee, yield again so that I may ask another question?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly; I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. I noticed in the report of the Byrd committee, of which Representative Doughton of North Carolina is also a member and vice chairman, that they listed 11,806 adult civilian employees who administer the program. I think the result is that there is one paid official for about four trainees.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is probably the most expensive bureau that ever was established in the Government at any time since our Government was founded.

Mr. CHANDLER. Then the Senator expresses the opinion that the number of civilian employees paid to administer it is a waste and an extravagance; does he?

Mr. McKELLAR. Not only a waste and an extravagance, but an indefensible waste and extravagance. Let me tell the Senate that in our busy lives in government we sometimes overlook pregnant facts. The fact is that in every contract the Government makes with industrial organizations the payment of 2 percent of the contract is provided for. For what? For completing the training with which our good friend Mr. Williams plays? No; not at all. It is for the purpose of training. For instance, let us consider a plant in the State of Michigan which has, let us say, a \$5,000,000 contract. The Federal Government pays 2 percent of that \$5,000,000 contract. For what purpose? For training employees. But it is said that the additional training is all right. Perhaps so, but it is not necessary. I will tell the Senate why. Not an industry in the whole country will accept the training provided by Mr. Williams or the N. Y. A. All Senators know that to be so. Not a single one will accept the training the N. Y. A. gives. The industries proceed to train their employees just the same. They have gotten money from the Government to carry on such training. They train their own employees. They do not accept the training done by Mr. Williams, even if he does all the training he says he does.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to my friend, the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. In view of the fact that the Senator has mentioned Michigan and the fact that industries in Michigan have large contracts—

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. FERGUSON. Let me say that we feel we can train the employees, not only in industry, but, as was stated by Mr. George H. Fern, director of the State board of control for vocational education, at Lansing, Mich., in a letter written on the 19th of January of this year:

I consider National Youth Administration training a duplication of effort, and training

which could be absorbed by vocational schools. There is no justification for paid work-project experiences at the present time since trainees can be quickly placed at work after intensive training at wages prevailing in war-production industries.

It seems to me that there is no place for the two training programs—one or the other should be discontinued.

Not only can our industries train the workers, but our public schools, our vocational schools, can train them. In Michigan we have adult education, so that we can take care of persons between the ages of 18 and 24. I think the letter of Mr. Fern as it appears in the report should be printed in the RECORD, and, with the Senator's permission, I should like to have it printed at the conclusion of my remarks.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection to having that done, and I thank the Senator for his interruption.

There being no objection, the letter referred to by Mr. FERGUSON was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

If authorized by Congress, the vocational schools of Michigan could absorb trainees now in National Youth Administration programs without any difficulty and with very little, if any, additional administrative or supervisory expense.

I consider National Youth Administration training a duplication of effort and training which could be absorbed by vocational schools. There is no justification for paid work project experiences at the present time since trainees can be quickly placed at work after intensive training at wages prevailing in war-production industries.

It seems to me that there is no place for the two training programs—one or the other should be discontinued. Naturally I believe that all such training should be carried on through public schools that have had a long-time established program and, therefore, experiences necessary to meet the situation. Furthermore public schools are unbiased in their desire and effort to meet their obligation to serve the youth and adults of the country. The public schools have demonstrated their ability to carry on effective training during this war emergency at a cost which certainly cannot be questioned. The program as operated through the public schools, even though subsidized by Federal funds, is more in line with our democratic practices.

I am frank to admit that since two programs cannot be justified—it makes the cost to the taxpayer high—the programs should stand on their own merit and one or the other should be discontinued.

If the National Youth Administration program is transferred to the public schools, these schools should be given the opportunity to transfer needed equipment for training purposes from the National Youth Administration shops. In many cases the National Youth Administration has had priorities on securing equipment, and thus has always had first choice. Any surplus of equipment could certainly be absorbed by the Army, the Navy, and the Air Corps.

National Youth Administration students are only supposed to be enrolled in National Youth Administration projects, which are reimbursed in part through a cooperative plan with the State board for a period not exceeding 3 months. We have cases where trainees will be enrolled in the National Youth Administration, in one resident project; for example, Traverse City, and at the end of 3 months the same trainees will be transferred to Cassidy Lake for an additional period of time. The individuals will also be enrolled twice on National Youth Administration enrollment figures. We have been advised that some trainees in National Youth

Administration projects have been enrolled for periods as long as 14 months. (George H. Fern, director, State board of control for vocational education, Lansing, Mich., January 19, 1943.)

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me call attention to the point just discussed by the Senator from Michigan. I do not know whether the Government will enter into \$100,000,000 worth of contracts this year. It may be entirely within the realm of possibility and reason that we shall enter into \$100,000,000 worth of contracts this year for war materials and implements of war. Assuming that the Government should do so, it would be paying out \$2,000,000,000 for training young men in the war industries of the country. After expending \$2,000,000,000 for training in the very best places in the world where men could be trained, in the factories where they will go to work, certainly the idea of our appropriating \$47,000,000 for Mr. Williams and his outfit, merely to keep it alive, on the excuse that it is for war training, is without any semblance of reason or excuse.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will my friend mind another interruption?

Mr. McKELLAR. Not at all.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have been trying to justify, if I could, a vote for the training of the poor little people about whom I have heard so much said here. But if the N. Y. A. program is a waste and is utterly futile, here is something I should like to have the Senator explain. I have been reading the reports and hearings. According to the latest reports on work stations and employees, the National Youth Administration had 53,722 trainees, but they have 56,534 work stations. They have more work stations than trainees. I wish the Senator would explain that, if he can.

Mr. McKELLAR. Ordinarily a work station is a place of work for one person.

By the way, I digress here long enough to say that when, several years ago, I introduced a bill to provide for abolishing the N. Y. A., it failed of passage. Such a bill failed last year and has failed of passage this year. I submitted the matter to the Byrd committee, to have it take the proof. The Byrd committee is made up of such men as the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the chairman of the committee; the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYS], Representative DOUGHTON, Representative CULLEN, Representative ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Representative CLARENCE CANNON, Representative CLIFTON A. WOODRUM, and Representative JOHN TABER. That committee took the proof. They have made a report; and so far as I know, the report was unanimous. I will ask the Senator from Virginia if the report of the committee recommending the abolition of the N. Y. A. was unanimous, or was there objection?

Mr. BYRD. It was unanimous, except for the minority views signed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE].



Mr. McKELLAR. With the exception of the Senator from Wisconsin, the report was unanimous.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. I think I should say that on the day when the Senator from Wisconsin procured permission to file his minority views, I made the statement for the RECORD that I did not think we should abolish the N. Y. A.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then there were 12 members of the committee in favor of it and two against it—two of our best Senators. I wish to be perfectly courteous, because I am a great admirer of both Senators, but I differ with them.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TRUMAN. In reply to the statement by the distinguished junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] there are now 39,281 work stations and 59,055 trainees. The 16,814 work stations, representing the difference between 39,281 and 59,055, which totals I placed in the RECORD awhile ago, are being used in this manner:

Loaned to non-Federal agencies (schools) and subject to recall, 4,675.

Declared as surplus to the Treasury Procurement officer for disposition, 5,184.

Equipment listed on Declaration of Surplus Documents in process of transfer to Treasury Procurement, 1,468.

Equipment transferred to other agencies, 3,260.

Equipment in process of transfer to new work locations, 2,227.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. What has happened in this case is that 17,000 work stations have been stored.

Mr. McKELLAR. I was just about to read to the Senate what the record shows, and what Mr. Williams, the chief propagandist in this whole matter, said. He is a delightful gentleman, but nevertheless a propagandist for the bureau of which he is the head. This is what Mr. Williams said 2 or 3 days ago when he was examined by the House Committee as to these very stations:

Part of what they take care of is the 17,000 work stations which we have not been able to get rid of, and a part of which is stored in warehouses, where we are paying the rent on them.

In other words, we are proposing to abolish an institution which, in effect, has already abolished itself. Apparently most of the work stations are not only not used for training boys, but they are stored away, and doing no one any good. We are paying rent on them.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. What is it that is stored away?

Mr. McKELLAR. The work outfits on which the boys are trained.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. The tools?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Listen to this:

That has cost us a good deal of money.

It will cost us a good deal of money so long as we continue this activity.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. In a minute. I think this will answer the Senator's question:

We did everything we could to get rid of them, and we were successful until there was issued an order providing that all disposal of surplus property had to be handled by a central agency, which took the matter out of our hands.

That is the kind of organization which it is proposed to continue for another year. Our distinguished majority leader [Mr. BARKLEY] thinks it should be continued for another year. It would cost \$47,000,000 to continue it for another year, most of it going in high salaries to favored employees, without a single dollar of good being done, in my judgment, in the training of the youth of the country.

As I remember, Mr. Williams claimed that a total of 900,000 had been trained last year.

Senator McKELLAR. Nine hundred thousand last year?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. How many of those went into industry?

Mr. WILLIAMS. We have records on 320,000.

That is a little over a third.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Were 1,000,000 trained?

Mr. McKELLAR. Nine hundred thousand. The ratio is not quite 3 to 1. Probably half of them are girls. I am in favor of training girls; I am in favor of training men; but what good does it do when no industry will take any of those who are thus trained? This organization is like a fifth wheel to a wagon. We are making a present of \$47,000,000 for an absolutely useless project.

The question has been asked, "Why are the trainees put in schools?" It is said that it helps the schools. Confidentially—I am talking as one Senator to another; it will be a long time before my reelection campaign comes up, and I am not bothering about it now—but confidentially, I understand that the schools are all opposed to the program. No wonder. I am willing to have the Government contribute money to the schooling of boys and girls; but it would be so much better to establish a system whereby boys could be trained. It costs probably a thousand dollars apiece to train these boys. There is no telling how much it costs. It costs an enormous sum. It would be cheaper for the Government to contribute one-half the cost of educating the boys, rather than to continue a half-baked, utterly useless, and utterly indefensible bureau of this kind.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. How many have been trained in a year? How many students have attended these stations, and how many stations are there? As I understand, the number of students is a little less than one million. How many stations are there?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will give the Senator the figures. He will find them in the report of the Byrd committee, on pages 9 and 10. The total number of work stations last year was 56,534. The number not in use last year was 17,000. Think of it! The Government owns the tools comprising 56,534 work stations. Seventeen thousand work stations are in storage. How can we defend a vote in favor of carrying on a bureau of this kind under the circumstances?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The Senator has stated that after the youths are trained by the N. Y. A. industry will not accept them.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Upon what is that statement based?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is based upon the testimony of witnesses. Mr. Williams himself testified that industry would not take them until it had trained them after they had been trained by the N. Y. A. Industry would not accept the N. Y. A. training.

Mr. McCLELLAN. If that be true, then the Government, through the N. Y. A. is paying for the training once; and when the trainees go into industry, through the 2 percent deduction in war contracts, they are trained again with Government money.

Mr. McKELLAR. We train them twice with Government money; and one man is required to train one boy or girl. By the way, it is admitted that not half of them ever go into industry.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I understand there are 11 regions in the country. As the Senator has explained, in those regions about 17,655 stations have been placed in storage. Is it true that in the Boston area alone it cost the Government \$97,506 merely to store the stations?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will read from a letter which was received from Boston. It may not answer the question of the Senator from Kentucky. I shall have to read it and see. I read as follows:

If the history of the National Youth Administration were ever written, I would say that it would be one of the most vicious attacks on the rights of the taxpayers of this Republic that we have ever known. This school has at the present time—

That is the school in Massachusetts—the most modern up-to-date machine-shop equipment together with the most modern tools. There are instructors there drawing \$12 and \$15 a day—

We have already paid perhaps a billion and a half or two billion dollars for the purpose of training these boys to go into industry. I continue reading—

who have had during the past month as few as two pupils some days—

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Two what?

Mr. McKELLAR. Two pupils, two students. I continue—

and some days those pupils would not come in.

Can you beat it, Senators? [Laughter.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. As I understand, the figures which the Senator is now reading merely have reference to the teachers absolutely on the job out in the field. However, when we add in Aubrey Williams, all the various assistants, and the gang here in Washington, as well as in the various regional headquarters, it is not unfair to say, is it, even if we were to assume that all the students would actually make the grade—which the Senator has said is not true—that each one would have to carry some big fat bureaucrat like Aubrey Williams on his shoulder every time he went to class in the morning? Is that not true? [Laughter.]

Mr. McKELLAR. Senators, I do not wish to say anything mean about anyone. [Laughter.] I merely wish to give the facts. The letter from which I have been reading is from James N. Muir, superintendent of the Quincy Public Schools, Quincy, Mass., and is dated March 15, 1943. It bears on what the Senator from Missouri has just said. It goes into detail. Listen to this, as showing the attendance for the week of February 8, under the N. Y. A.

	Pupils
Monday, Feb. 8.....	5
Tuesday, Feb. 9.....	6
Wednesday, Feb. 10.....	6
Thursday, Feb. 11.....	6
Friday, Feb. 12.....	8

They do not work on Saturday or Sunday.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That does not include the overhead in Washington and in the various regional headquarters of the big fat bureaucrats to whom I referred.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Does it show how many instructors receiving from \$12 to \$15 a day were present with the six students who are enumerated in the letter?

Mr. McKELLAR. The letter states as follows:

There are instructors there drawing \$12 and \$15 a day.

Let me read further:

This is the best attendance they have had in some time.

Mr. SMITH. This is what?

Mr. McKELLAR. It says:

This is the best attendance they have had in some time. There are 49 stations.

We have in the city of Quincy a trade school with an enrollment of 254 pupils, which is adjacent to the Quincy High School with an enrollment of 1,600 pupils. In the Quincy Trade School we have regularly from 62 to 72 pupils taking machine-shop practice. We are obliged to go out and get third- and fourth-rate lathes which should be sold for junk, while this up-to-date machinery is standing idle.

Senators, can you beat it? [Laughter.]

I do not see how it is possible for us ever to defend a vote to spend \$47,000,000

to carry on such an institution as this. However, I have not finished. I continue to read.

If we had this machinery we could put it to work for defense purposes. It could be used to advantage. The large Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation is clamoring for machinists.

The letter is signed by James N. Muir.

Senators, I have a dozen letters to which I could call attention. They come from various States. Take the State of Rhode Island, for example. I cannot leave out Rhode Island. I see in the Chamber my good friend, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN]. In a moment I shall yield the floor to him. Rhode Island is one of the important manufacturing States of the Union, as I understand. I have seen more manufacturing plants there per square mile than anywhere else in the country. Do Senators know how many stations are located in the State of Rhode Island? There are 16. They have trained 16 individuals. Aubrey Williams and the N. Y. A. have trained 16 individuals in the great manufacturing State of Rhode Island. Can you beat it? It does not make decent common sense.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. GREEN. I do not know to whom the distinguished Senator from Tennessee referred when he said it does not make decent common sense.

Mr. McKELLAR. I was referring to Mr. Williams and the N. Y. A.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I know that the N. Y. A. in Rhode Island has not always made a good record, and that a good many stations there should be abandoned. It may be that at one time, on the day this census was taken, they had only 16 students of this type. However, I received a complaint from the assistant superintendent of the public schools of Providence of a nature similar to the one which the Senator from Tennessee just read.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know that it checks.

Mr. GREEN. I took the trouble to check it. I think it would be well if the other communications had been checked in the same way. I should like to read—it seems to me only fair that I should do so—the reply which I received as the result of this complaint.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be perfectly willing to have the Senator do so.

Mr. GREEN. Especially as it brought the matter up to date, the letter having been received by me day before yesterday. It reads as follows:

DEAR SENATOR GREEN: I have read the letter of Mr. Richard D. Allen, assistant superintendent of the Department of Public Schools, of Providence, R. I., which you so kindly forwarded to me. In his letter Mr. Allen, speaking of the student work program, makes the extremely serious charge that upon "orders from Washington" the National Youth Administration "deliberately went out of its way to find people to whom they could give Government subsidies whether they needed them or not."

Because of the malfeasance charged, I had the case investigated with particular care. In

view of the facts, which are here set forth, it is difficult for me to understand how any responsible educator claiming to have knowledge of the National Youth Administration would permit himself to make such sweeping accusations.

On June 17, 1942, when it was known that Congress had appropriated \$5,000,000 to aid needy college and graduate students in fiscal year 1943, Mr. Aubrey Williams, Administrator of the National Youth Administration, sent an identical letter to each of the presidents of the 1,700 colleges participating in the student work program. A copy of one of these letters follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,  
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION,  
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1942.  
Dr. HENRY MERRITT WRISTON,  
President, Brown University,  
Providence, R. I.

DEAR DR. WRISTON: The Congress, as you are probably aware, appropriated \$5,000,000 to assist needy college and graduate students, through work stipends, to continue their education during the fiscal year of 1942 and 1943. This is approximately one-half of the amount of funds expended for this purpose during the past year.

The limitation of these funds to only those students who, without National Youth Administration assistance, absolutely cannot attend college otherwise, is accentuated.

We have, therefore, the feeling that there is a special need this year for the fullest understanding and cooperation on the part of the college authorities if we are to make an allocation of these funds in complete keeping with the purposes for which they are appropriated.

We are asking that you supply us, on the attached affidavit, the absolute minimum figure, indicating those students who, without these funds, cannot enter or continue in college.

I shall appreciate your consideration of this whole matter, and the return of the enclosed affidavit in duplicate at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

AUBREY WILLIAMS,  
Administrator.

(A copy of the affidavit mentioned in the letter, which each college president was required to execute, is attached hereto.)

When you consider the foregoing letter and the fact that 1,700 college presidents have executed these affidavits and that only upon the basis of these affidavits are any payments made, it becomes clear that your correspondent impugns the integrity of each and every one of them, including 6 college presidents in his own State.

That is, Rhode Island. I continue reading:

I am amazed, as I have no doubt you, too, will be, that any educator should place himself in the unenviable position that Mr. Allen has placed himself in with respect to this distinguished body of men by his irresponsible and baseless charge.

Against the National Youth Administration war production training program in Rhode Island, Mr. Allen makes the general charge that it was a "phony from the very beginning." As he claims to have been chairman of the Rhode Island advisory committee of the National Youth Administration at one time, it is a bit odd that he should now condemn it as a "phony from the beginning."

National Youth Administration, now, so Mr. Allen further alleges, "enrolls people unqualified for the kind of work for which they were being trained"; the latter charge despite the fact that hundreds of National Youth Administration trained Rhode Island youth have entered and are now entering such establishments as the Newport Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.; Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I.; Franklin Process



Co., Pawtucket & Rhelms Shipyard, Providence, R. I., and despite the fact that other companies are requesting National Youth Administration trainees, as the following letter shows:

Here is a letter from the American Ball Bearing Co., of 115 Clifford Street, Providence, R. I. It requests the N. Y. A. to furnish them with additional trainees.

Mr. McKELLAR. Would the Senator be willing to let the remainder of the letter go into the RECORD?

Mr. GREEN. It is very short, only a paragraph, and I should like to read it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. McNutt's letter continues:

In his letter no attempt is made by Mr. Allen to advance an iota of evidence to support any of his allegations. Such generalizations hardly deserve comment, but for your information let me say that in the early months of fiscal year 1943 there were 200 youths in training per month in Rhode Island, with approximately 125 youths a month leaving to enter local war production industries. As trainee supply diminished, the centers not needed were closed and steps were taken to transfer the equipment. Woonsocket, one of the centers, closed in October 1942, was not dismantled because the equipment was driven by overhead-line shafts, which it was better to leave in place until final disposition was determined.

And there are cases to which the Senator from Tennessee has referred which I think are in the same situation. The letter continues:

Fortunately so, for early this year, at the request of the Woonsocket school authorities, this machine shop was reopened to train high-school seniors for war production work. It is the only public training facility in the city. At the present only the Providence and Woonsocket training centers are in operation.

Nowhere in the country has there been a better demonstration of the adaptability of National Youth Administration facilities to changing conditions than in Rhode Island, where training centers have been opened or closed just as rapidly as constantly changing industrial needs and changing trainee supply dictated. Had these training facilities been immobile, this could not have been accomplished and the war effort would have suffered.

At the time when the trainees seemed to me inadequate in number, I myself requested the closing of these stations and facilities at various places, and they were closed, but they were reopened when the demand for workers increased and the manufacturing establishments in Rhode Island called for additional help. It seems to me it is very proper that they should not be closed, but reopened, and that in the meantime the stations should be restored.

May I ask, in that connection, in order to be fair to Mr. Allen, that as a part of my remarks Mr. Allen's letter be printed?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is all right with me. I do not intend to send my speech out, and it does not make any difference if it rather interferes with it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
Providence, R. I., June 4, 1943.  
The Honorable THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,  
The United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR GREEN: I understand that the National Youth Administration is asking for an appropriation of approximately \$59,000,000, and feel it my duty to state to you my considered opinion in regard to the National Youth Administration program.

I was formerly chairman of the advisory committee for the National Youth Administration in Rhode Island and I have been closely associated with its work since the beginning. Its student-aid program was necessary and urgent as long as it kept within the bounds of actual need, but when the staff deliberately went out of its way on orders from Washington to find people to whom they could give Government subsidies, whether they needed them or not, it lost my support.

The National Youth Administration training program in Rhode Island has been a farce and a phony from the very beginning. It duplicated local facilities and personnel, enrolled people unqualified for the kind of work for which they were being trained, and was in many other ways a fifth wheel.

I respectfully urge that the National Youth Administration in this State be terminated, since it has outlived its usefulness and provides lavish expenditure for services which are inferior to and a duplication of facilities already available in the public schools and under the auspices of the United States Office of Education.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD D. ALLEN.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, in answer to what the Senator has said, I wish to state that there are only 16 stations, only 16 people being trained in Rhode Island, which is the smallest number among all the States of the Union, except that represented by my distinguished friend, the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], in whose State there are none at all. He did not get any of Mr. Williams' benefits in his State.

Mr. GREEN. I am sorry the Senator paid no attention whatever to my remarks. I do not blame him, because his own are much more interesting, but I recall it was distinctly said that in Rhode Island, in the early months of the fiscal year 1943, there were 200 youth in training.

Mr. McKELLAR. The record does not so show.

Mr. GREEN. No, the record does not.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sorry the record does not show it.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. If the Senator has no objection, I should like to get back to the cold storage proposition.

Mr. McKELLAR. Before the Senator does that, I wish to say that I have found another remarkable thing about the rent. There are 11 regions, and the cost of taking care of the material and tools in just 1 region is fixed as follows. Listen to this:

Personal services—

To look after the tools and material—

\$65,394.

Rental cost, \$32,112.

That makes a total of \$97,506.

Mr. CHANDLER. That is the matter I had in mind. There are 11 regions in the United States, Mr. Valentine, testifying before the House committee, in answer to Mr. ALBERT THOMAS, of Texas, said:

Of course, there are 11 regions in the country. However, I would like to say that the Boston region is an average example.

If it is, then we are paying 11 times \$97,506 for guards and for the storage of surplus materials.

Mr. McKELLAR. It would be in excess of a million dollars.

Mr. CHANDLER. In excess of a million dollars in the United States.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. Why not? It will help Mr. Williams; it will help all the gentlemen connected with him in the N. Y. A., and it will help their agents throughout the country. It will help them, because it will give them all salaries, for which they will not have to do much work.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I was very much intrigued by the outbreak the Senator from Rhode Island just put into the RECORD, evidently from a fellow who was himself profiting to some extent by this program, that is, in the extension of this service. He says in the letter which the Senator from Rhode Island read into the RECORD that Rhode Island is a perfectly typical State, and one of the best examples of the National Youth Administration activity. The Senator from Tennessee has already proven that there are only 16 trainees there. If, according to the Senator from Rhode Island, Rhode Island is one of the best examples of this activity, and they are training only 16, we may assume the same ratio would prevail throughout the country, and when we see that my colleague, the junior Senator from Missouri, proposes to spend forty-seven-million-and-some-odd thousand dollars—

Mr. TRUMAN. Forty-eight million dollars.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Forty-eight million dollars? It has increased since the last time I talked with my colleague by a million dollars. Of course, that is a very small amount in these parlous times, but it has jumped a million dollars since I last talked with my colleague.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. It has jumped up a million dollars since I last talked to my colleague. It is now \$48,000,000 for a small handful of trainees on the basis of what the Senator from Rhode Island says is the best example of this program in the whole United States. In other words, if there are 16 pupils seeking the training in Rhode Island, there would probably be 100 in Tennessee, and 200 in Missouri, but even so it would simply be a small handful.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I shall retain the floor for only a half minute longer.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. GREEN. I wanted to give a piece of additional information which, judging from the remarks of the last Senator who spoke, I neglected to give. The correspondent who gave me that letter and that information as the result of having had a special examination made of the charges, was Mr. Paul V. McNutt.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That strengthens my view with respect to the matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, Mr. McNutt is the head of the organization in which this bureau is located, and he wants to keep around him every one of the employees he can. That is what I have been complaining about. It is almost impossible to get rid of a Government agency, once it is established. It is like pulling an eye tooth to diminish any bureau's appropriation. To abolish it is as hard as it is for a camel to gain entrance through the eye of a needle. I know how hard it is, because I worked like smoke to have the C. C. C. abolished last year. I tried to have the N. Y. A. abolished, but was obliged to let that go over for a year. The plea now made is to have the N. Y. A. held over for another year, when it is the most useless thing in the world.

We have the so-called Byrd committee. I have not had time to give as much attention to the work of that committee as I should like to have given. There are on that committee as fine a lot of Members of both Houses as can be found. That committee voted 12 to 2 in favor of abolishing the N. Y. A. In the Appropriations Committee the other day, after one of the most active fights I can recall in that committee—and we have had a great many fights in it—by majority vote the committee turned down the N. Y. A. Two committees have turned it down. The whole country is opposed to continuation of the N. Y. A.

Mr. Williams, it is true, frankly stated that he was using every effort, propaganda and every other kind of effort, to keep this organization from being abolished. Now we have exactly what is being done. Yet some of us are willing to spend \$47,000,000 because a nice gentleman wants us to spend it for himself and for those under him. I am not willing to vote to do that. I shall vote against continuation of the N. Y. A. There has really been no need for the organization for 3 years. It has no longer any place in our Government. It never was authorized by law. It was established because it was necessary to put boys in school, or somewhere, to keep them out of mischief. The appropriation made for it was passed purely as a relief appropriation. The organization should not be allowed to continue a minute after the 30th of June, which will be next Wednesday.

Mr. President, I have concluded. I yield the floor, or shall yield to any one who desires to ask any questions.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I am curious about one aspect of this matter. The

program of training under private auspices is not necessarily keyed or anchored to any one contract. That program is a continuing one. In other words, it goes from one contract and merges into the period of another contract. I understand the Senator from Tennessee to say that the private contractors are allowed 2 percent under the private contract training program.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. BONE. That cannot be charged to any one contract, because the training program is a continuing program.

Mr. McKELLAR. Whether it can or not, it is charged to the Government of the United States, which is paying the 2 percent.

Mr. BONE. That leads me to inquire—and it has to do with taxation—how the question is handled for purposes of income tax. Are the private companies allowed cost plus a fixed fee?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is asking something which is entirely outside my realm of knowledge.

Mr. BONE. I understand that, but the Senator is on a committee which has to do with financing the operations, and I am curious to know what happens to the 2 percent.

Mr. McKELLAR. My understanding is that it is taken out of the tax equation. That is a credit to the taxpayer.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. On this very matter of 2 percent, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me for a suggestion?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I learned a moment ago from my distinguished friend the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] that the letter which I thought came from an educator in Rhode Island, is actually from Administrator McNutt. I know, of course, that Mr. McNutt has not only asserted but maintained and got away with the principle that he was entitled to assess every employee of the State of Indiana 2 percent. The 2 percent the Senator from Washington is talking about is very suggestive. I should like to know whether Mr. McNutt is to be entitled to assess everyone connected with the National Youth Administration 2 percent for his own political purposes? When the Senator from Washington brings up the subject of 2 percent it is extremely reminiscent.

Mr. McKELLAR. I was about to say that I do not think the same law prevails nationally that prevails locally in the State of Indiana.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Will Paul be able to shake down the National Youth Administration employees in the same way he did the State employees in Indiana?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think he will do that under any circumstances.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WILLIS. I should like to say to the able Senator from Missouri, that if the distinguished Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, Mr. McNutt, will

lift the odor of the Two-Percent Club away from Indiana, our citizens will be highly favored.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BONE. My friend the Senator from Missouri raises an interesting question. If the Government pays this 2 percent, is it allowed as an operating overhead in the way of expense; and if such is the case, is the private concern allowed a profit? And if so, how is it figured? I do not know how it is figured, or if it is allowed, but I am curious about it. I hope my brethren will not indulge in badinage about the matter, because, as I recall the statement of the Senator from Tennessee, it represents quite a sizeable sum of money.

Mr. McKELLAR. A good deal of money, yes; more than I or the Senator from Washington possess.

Mr. BONE. If there is a profit paid on it I wonder about that matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. On all contracts, 2 percent is allowed. I think the industries use that money for the purpose of training boys. I know they will not take boys trained simply by the N. Y. A. They must undergo the regular training the Government furnishes through the industry.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TRUMAN. I should like to answer the distinguished Senator from Tennessee with respect to the 2 percent. It has nothing to do with the campaign funds in Indiana, I am happy to say. Industries which receive contracts for war work, if they need it, are allowed a credit of 2 percent for training. The total money spent for the war effort is the figure on which the Senator based his estimate of \$2,000,000,000. I venture to say that there have not been more than two or three hundred million dollars spent for this purpose, and that the better the people are trained who go to work for war industries, the less of the 2 percent it is necessary to spend. That is the reason for this N. Y. A. training program.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is not the testimony which was given before the two committees.

Mr. TRUMAN. But those are the facts, I will say to the Senator, and I know them to be the facts.

Mr. McKELLAR. They may be the facts.

Mr. McCARRAN obtained the floor.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS. I do not want to be placed in the ridiculous position of voting for the amendment solely on the basis of what has been stated by the Senator from Tennessee with respect to the N. Y. A. In Florida the National Youth Administration war production training program is regularly preparing 1,200 youths in 35 shop units at 8 locations in the State, and is sending them into war industries having critical labor



shortages. In Florida alone, more than 2,300 boys and girls have gone from N. Y. A. shops to war-production lines in the first 10 months of the current fiscal year.

I do not know what the situation is in other States, but in Florida the N. Y. A. has done a most important job from the time when it was instituted. All its program is now devoted to war work. I cannot sit here and see this matter go to a vote on the basis of the ridiculous situation which has been represented in the last few minutes. I have no right at all to dispute what has been stated, but the condition which has been described does not exist in my State.

In order to save time, since I can speak for only a few minutes, I ask unanimous consent to have a statement only two pages long printed at this point in the RECORD as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION IN FLORIDA

In Florida, the National Youth Administration war production training program is preparing 1,200 youths regularly in 35 shop units at 8 locations in the State, and sending them into war industries having critical labor shortages. Over 2,300 boys and girls in Florida alone have gone from National Youth Administration shops to war production lines in the first 10 months of the current fiscal year.

In the fall of 1938 and well before general preparation for defense, National Youth Administration began encouraging extensive development of production shops as work projects for youth, anticipating with accuracy the need for new workers trained in the metal and mechanical trades and taking the lead in preparing young women in such trades. At strategic locations in Florida, National Youth Administration construction workers erected adequate shop buildings under a standard pattern for production work.

Machine tools discarded by the Navy and other agencies as of no further value were secured by the National Youth Administration, rebuilt by the youth under competent journeyman supervision, and set up in the shops for production work. Such money as could be set aside in the budget was used to purchase new machine tools at a time when there was no demand for them by industry.

Adjacent to the shop centers in Florida, the National Youth Administration built or secured resident facilities, in order to bring to the shops young people living too far away to travel each day between home and shop. Now, the State has major centers located at Plant City, Pensacola, Miami, and Ocala, with feeder units located at Tallahassee, Jacksonville, and Orlando. The State-wide Negro center in Florida is located at Daytona Beach.

At the large resident work locations, youth are housed in dormitories and furnished food, necessary medical attention, and emergency hospitalization. On their own time and on a voluntary basis, youth assist supervisory employees in the preparation and serving of food, laundering, the maintenance and beautification of buildings and grounds, and the conduct of recreational activities. Youth thus share certain responsibilities for the operation of these centers and help to provide facilities which improve conditions of community living. Sparsely populated areas in Florida make it almost impossible to find sufficient nonagricultural workers in

any one section to carry on an economic non-resident training program. The resident facilities make it possible to offer National Youth Administration war production training to all eligible youth in the State.

The 35 shop units at the 8 work locations mentioned above provide 777 work stations in 10 occupations having critical labor shortages, including the metal trades—welding, machine, sheet metal, auto mechanics, forge, aviation mechanics, and related trades. Work experience is also provided in radio, joinery, clerical, and electrical occupations. The use of these work stations for 1 to 3 shifts a day provides for training about 1,200 youth at a time, two-thirds of whom are given subsistence at the resident centers. The average stay at the project is from 8 to 12 weeks.

The youth work in the shops on 8-hour shifts 6 days a week. Nearly half of the youth are girls and the ratio of girls is climbing steadily. Each shop is set up along industrial lines and is a unit where actual production work is performed. This makes it possible to train youth under the same conditions which they will experience when they go into private industry. The work the youth do is production mainly for war agencies, although some production is done for local public sponsors. The orders are: Ocala, 2,051 caps for smoke pipes for United States Army, Camp Blanding, Fla., and 282 steel ship ladders for United States Maritime Commission; Miami, production work for 10 aptitude tests for Army Air Force Technical Training Command, Miami, Fla.; Plant City, 1,200 rail connectors, No. 15, for Maritime Commission, and 1,175 spark arresters for Army Air Force, Boca Raton Field, Boca Raton, Fla.

During the period from July 1, 1942, to May 31, 1943, in Florida, approximately 2,300 youth were trained and placed in jobs in war industries, in other concerns doing work related to the war effort, and in Government service. This means that each work station has trained youth for industry, excluding the present employment of 1,200 youth. It is interesting to note that the projects in Florida have been so successful in gearing their activities to the Nation's war effort that it is now possible for a youth to know the name of the war industry that will employ him on completion of his training. The war industries now depend upon a weekly quota of newly trained workers from these facilities.

On completion of their training in Florida National Youth Administration shops, youth are often transferred to National Youth Administration induction centers, which are located near war industries. Under National Youth Administration's induction center program, youth are given their initial training in a N. Y. A. shop near their home community; then transferred on a voluntary basis to another National Youth Administration center in a labor-shortage area. While youth are undergoing their final 2 weeks of training in the new location, the United States Employment Service finds war jobs for them. The United States Employment Service maintains contacts with war industries and is instrumental in placing youth in industry as soon as their training is completed. Industries in which Florida National Youth Administration trained youth have been placed include Wainwright Shipbuilding Co., Panama City, Fla.; Alabama Dry Docks, Mobile, Ala.; Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation, Chickasaw, Ala.; Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Chester, Pa.

Assignment of youth to the respective projects is handled by several workers stationed in the counties served by the projects. They work closely with the United States Employment Service and local citizens, and recruit out-of-school young women and young men

not likely to be drafted and who do not have available other means of preparation for war industry employment. Only youth between the ages of 16 and 24 are employed. Extreme caution is taken to avoid affecting adversely the farm labor situation.

Local advisory committees, composed of 131 community leaders and representative citizens, advise with National Youth Administration project officials and help to interpret the program in their vicinities. Many youths are referred to individual projects through local advisory committees.

Health examinations are given National Youth Administration youth through arrangement with private physicians and public health officials. In the first 11 months of this fiscal year, National Youth Administration in Florida gave physical examinations to 3,639 youth, revealing a variety of conditions requiring attention.

The average cost per youth per month for the program in Florida, including management, recruiting, direct shop supervision, food, lodging, and health service, 24-hour supervision at resident centers, shop operations expenses, work clothes, property and transportation, and youth wages, is about \$66.

From July 1942 through April 1943 the National Youth Administration war production training projects in Florida produced goods, excluding a large ship-ladder order for the Maritime Commission, for the United States Army, Navy and marines, which saved these organizations the sum of \$17,397.07.

No picture of National Youth Administration's wartime activities would be complete without mention of the student work program, which enables students to continue properly their education by the performance of useful work. The student work program has enabled 1,633 youth in Florida to continue their education in 261 Florida institutions this fiscal year. The students are enrolled in secondary schools, colleges, and universities, both public and private, tax-exempt, non-profit-making institutions.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield to me for a moment?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I simply want to call the attention of the Senator from Florida to the report of the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, at page 10. In Florida the total number of work stations was 740. Six hundred and fifty-four were in use on October 28, 1942. Eighty-six were not in use.

The percentage of those not in use was 12 percent. The number of youths trained was 983.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me again, let me say in regard to the statement just made by the Senator from Tennessee that a station can be one lathe. Only 35 different shops are being used. As I have just said, a station can be one lathe or one machine.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. Certain excerpts from letters written by persons in Kentucky appear in the report of the Byrd committee. The excerpts are very short. I ask unanimous consent to have them printed in the RECORD at this point, and I desire to comment for a moment on

one of them. The one to which I refer was written by Harper Gatton, superintendent of the Madisonville city schools, at Madisonville, Ky. Mr. Gatton said:

The National Youth Administration work is a duplicate of effort in this area. Busses are hauling children 35 miles through Madisonville to Providence now for the National Youth Administration course. All of these children could take the same type of courses in our regular school work in Madisonville at much less cost and expense.

I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator in yielding to me; and if there is no objection, I should like to have the excerpts referred to printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

It is my considered opinion that the National Youth Administration set-up as now maintained is contrary to the best interest of the people of this country.

The training given by the National Youth Administration is a duplicate of the training given in our public schools and consequently is in direct competition with them. The result is that neither program is as efficient as it would be if under a single administrative agency. The public-school system as maintained in our States is the proper place for the control and administration of the National Youth Administration program.

At the present time the National Youth Administration is enticing from the high schools and grade schools boys and girls that by all standards should remain in public schools. These students are taken away from home and housed under conditions that cannot be as satisfactory as home conditions. (V. O. Turner, principal, Maytown Consolidated School, Langley, Ky., January 29, 1943.)

As a result of the present emergency, when our people are having the heaviest tax burden in our history imposed upon them, they are naturally becoming much more concerned about the manner in which this money is spent by their Government. I do not wish to stipulate that our people object to taxes, however steep they may be, so long as the money obtained is used wisely in preserving our American way of living.

The general public sentiment today is becoming more and more critical of the misuse of Federal funds in promotion of such organizations as the now abolished Work Projects Administration and the still-existing National Youth Administration. The prevalent sentiment is that the present National Youth Administration is in direct competition with and a duplication of the efforts of our public and vocational school systems. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that with the equipment and money allotted to the National Youth Administration our public schools would do a far better job than any such organization.

I have personally made a study of the activities of the National Youth Administration by direct contact for the past year. In a recent study, I found 42 percent of the trainees enrolled in one shop to be under 18 years of age and the average grade level of this group to be seven. The only logical assumption we can make is that these boys and girls have been enticed away from the public schools and from under home influence, where they rightfully belong. (Fred A. Martin, coordinator, Prestonburg Shop, Mayo State Vocational School, Prestonburg, Ky., January 31, 1943.)

The National Youth Administration work is a duplicate of effort in this area. Busses are hauling children 35 miles through Madisonville to Providence now for the National Youth Administration course. All of these children could take the same type of courses in our regular school work in Madisonville at much less cost and expense.

I understand that in the United States there are 50,000 National Youth Administration training stations, but not that many trainees. It has been our observation that many of the trainees from the National Youth Administration school at Providence have been turned down by the employers of labor at Evansville because they are not 18 years of age. It has also come to our attention that the training which is given to the trainees in this shop is not particularly helpful to them after they enter industry.

No reason has ever been presented to me why better learning could not be obtained in public schools at less training cost and expense. (Harper Gatton, superintendent, Madisonville city schools, Madisonville, Ky., January 19, 1943.)

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate for only a few minutes. As the chairman of the subcommittee having the bill in charge, the matter was presented to the subcommittee, the House having stricken the item from the bill. Hearings extending over a day or more were held. I approached the subject with entire impartiality. I had no prejudice on the subject at all. The records show that my State is entirely out of the picture; in other words, nothing has gone to the State of Nevada as a result of the N. Y. A. activity.

If the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House are duty-bound to attempt to curtail national expenditures, here is one place where the Senate can support its committee by curtailing expenditures. If, on the other hand, we are not bound to curtail expenditures, if we are to spend and spend and spend, and tax and tax and tax, as has been said by certain persons in high places, then of course the Senate can sustain the proposed amendment.

The question has been asked, Is there a duplication of effort? That is what we in Appropriation Committees are looking for all the time; we are constantly endeavoring to find out whether there is duplication of action, by reason of which \$2 is expended where \$1 might do the work. Let me say in all sincerity that the Byrd report—I am not dealing with a report of my own committee; I am dealing with the report made by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House—shows a duplication of action, as is disclosed on pages 2 and 3 of the report. Let us remember that this agency was set up under the Work Progress Administration. It was set up by Executive order, not by statute. It was set up for a defined and limited purpose. I read now the Executive order and the purpose set out in it, as was detailed by the Senator from Wyoming just a few moments ago:

To initiate and administer a program of approved projects which shall provide re-

lief, work relief, and employment for persons between the ages of 16 and 25 years who are no longer in regular attendance at a school requiring full time and who are not regularly engaged in remunerative employment.

That was the object and purpose of setting up the N. Y. A. in the first instance.

Now it is said that the N. Y. A. has become a war training program, that it is indispensable to the war effort. Mr. President, I can say to you from observation extending over many years, some 10 years of them on the Appropriations Committee, that there is not a single agency which ever comes before the Appropriations Committee that does not justify its items on the ground that it is essential to the war effort and to the prosecution of the war. The Fish and Wildlife Service has spent hours before the Appropriations Committee outlining how it is indispensable to the prosecution of the war. The record will bear out my statement.

As a matter of fact the N. Y. A. is no more essential to the prosecution of the war than is the Fish and Wildlife Service. Why do I say that? Because the very training so much relied upon in the debate for the war effort is being duplicated by agency after agency, with appropriation after appropriation, most of which is in the very bill now under consideration.

Let me read them to you.

First, Training Within Industry Service. That is under this very bill. I read from the list printed in the report:

1. Training Within Industry Service advises on over-all on-the-job training problems and is specifically assigned to promote production training through specific training programs for supervisors, instructors, and training directors.

For the current year, \$1,145,000.

2. Apprentice and Training Service advises on over-all training problems and is specifically assigned to promote production training through development of complete training programs which provide on-the-job training coordinated with the training services supplied by other agencies.—\$915,501.

That is in this bill.

3. Vocational Training for War Production Workers (formerly Vocation Education, National Defense), United States Office of Education, in cooperation with State and local vocational schools, is specifically assigned to give training of less than college grade to war production workers.—\$14,301,140.

Do Senators say that there is no duplication? Look at the very bill before us.

4. Vocational Training for Rural War Production Workers, in cooperation with State boards for vocational education and local departments of vocational agriculture, is specifically assigned to give training of less than college grade in the production of farm commodities and in the repair, operation, and construction of farm machinery and equipment.—\$15,000,000.

Is there no duplication?

5. Engineering, Science, and Management War Training, United States Office of Edu-



cation, in cooperation with colleges and universities, is specifically assigned to offer training of college grade in engineering, chemistry, physics, and production supervision to train professional and technical workers for war industries.—\$30,000,000.

Do Senators say there is no duplication? These programs are in the very bill before us.

6. National Youth Administration is specifically assigned to provide training to unemployed, out-of-school youth between the ages of 16 and 25, in skills required in war industries.

7. The United States Employment Service is specifically assigned to deal with labor supply, make recommendations regarding training needs and on the most effective use of personnel in terms of the prevailing and anticipated labor requirements. The Employment Service will direct industry to the service assigned to give the training assistance needed.—\$2,467,670.

The total is \$125,103,311. Every item I have read is a duplication of the very activity set out in the N. Y. A. item.

Mr. President, I approach this subject without the least degree of prejudice. I have no prejudice whatever. It does not affect me in the least. I speak before the Senate only to support the will of the Committee on Appropriations, which said that in keeping with the will of the House of Representatives this item should go out of this bill, because somewhere along the line we must curtail just a little, even though it be only \$48,000,000.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I shall be glad to yield in a moment. It is said that the N. Y. A. should be continued for another year. If it goes on for another year, we can rest assured that it will do just as it did this year when we tried to eliminate it, and last year. It will have another excuse for going on with all these training programs, now being paid for by the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars. To say that this agency should go on, when it is duplicated six times over, is to say that we will willfully spend this money, regardless of duplication, regardless of whether or not it is being duplicated \$6 for \$1 all the way down the line.

I now yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not a fact that besides the \$125,103,311 which has been stated by the Senator from Nevada, the War Department bill carries many more millions of dollars for the purpose of training engineers, doctors, dentists, veterinarians, and others?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is absolutely correct. Furthermore, as has been stated here time and again this afternoon, 2 percent is allowed to industry for training. The record before the committee shows that institutions which employ persons who are trained by N. Y. A. insist that they must be trained again before they can be put into industry. So industry demands, and is allowed, 2 percent for training. Where

the training actually takes place, as it must take place, 2 percent is allowed, and not otherwise.

So, in addition to the \$125,103,311 for a duplication of the services of N. Y. A., there are untold millions of dollars in the 2 percent. Someone has figured it up to be \$1,000,000,000. I do not know whether it is or not, but untold and unenumerated millions of dollars are provided for duplication of this very service.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

Having this bill in charge, I approach the subject without the least degree of prejudice. The only prejudice I have in the whole matter is that I hope that the Appropriations Committee of the Senate may some time reach a point where we can have the support of the Senate to curtail expenditures, because if we do not do it, God only knows where expenditures will reach. It is time to stop. We cannot stop it all at once. Let us stop it little by little, one item at a time. Last year we put the C. C. C. out of business. I wonder if anyone will say that the C. C. C. did not do a valiant job when it was set up and operating. I do not think any Senator will utter one word of depreciation against the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Then we had the Work Relief Administration. That was an administration which did a splendid work in an hour of great need. Both those agencies went out under protest. First of all, the President did not want the Work Relief Administration to go out of business. Finally he put it out of business by an Executive order. Then he did not want the Civilian Conservation Corps to go out of business, but the Congress put it out of business. Now we are engaged in trying to cut down one more item—only \$48,000,000; but \$48,000,000 cut down now is \$48,000,000 which might be expended for a better purpose.

I now yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I have listened to what the able Senator has said about the duplication of the program, and his reading from the enumeration of the various services rendering this kind of training, given on pages 2 and 3 of the Byrd Committee report.

I notice that item No. 3 relates to—

Vocational Training for War Production Workers (formerly Vocational Education, National Defense), United States Office of Education.

I notice that item No. 5 reads:

Engineering, Science and Management War Training, United States Office of Education.

I notice that item No. 7 reads:

The United States Employment Service.

My question is: Is it not a fact that the United States Office of Education and the United States Employment Service, together with the N. Y. A., are

all under the general control of the Federal Security Administrator?

Mr. McCARRAN. I take it that that is true; in fact, I know it is true.

Mr. PEPPER. May we not assume, unless we attribute inefficiency to the Federal Security Administrator, that he would not allow, within his own agency, a duplication of facilities? I do not know what Mr. McNutt has recommended this year, if anything. I remember that last year, when the question of the abolition of the N. Y. A. was before the Congress, I was present on one occasion when the Federal Security Administrator appeared, and he distinctly informed the committee that there was no duplication, and that he was keeping the several agencies working in different fields. If he is doing his duty, I wonder if the able Senator would not assume that the various agencies are so coordinated that there is no duplication among them?

Mr. McCARRAN. I will answer that question by saying that I take the facts and let the conjectures go. Whether he is doing his duty or not is one thing. The facts speak for themselves. There is a duplication, five or six times over. That is the answer.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. A moment ago it was suggested that the War Department and the Navy Department had certain training programs in the universities and colleges. Earlier in the day I stated that I was directly informed this morning by Mr. Aubrey Williams that the N. Y. A. boys and girls who were receiving N. Y. A. aid in school or in college were not eligible for the training given by the War Department or the Navy Department. So if Mr. Williams correctly represented the matter to me, there is certainly no duplication in those programs between the Army and Navy V-12 program and the school and college aid program of the N. Y. A.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator does not find that activity on the list which I read.

Mr. PEPPER. The able Senator did not say it was; but it was suggested in the colloquy a few moments ago.

Mr. McCARRAN. It is useless to try to confuse the issue. I have read to the Senate a list of six agencies, every one of which is duplicating the work of the N. Y. A.—\$6 spent for \$1 of good accomplished, if there was \$1 of good accomplished.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. In my remarks earlier in the day I read from a statement given me by Mr. Aubrey Williams. In that statement Mr. Williams flatly stated—again I rely on his own integrity—that where the N. Y. A. training program was being carried on there was no other service of the same kind available. For example, he took in, he said, boys and girls

from rural areas and from areas where the other phases of this character of training were not being carried on; so that there was no duplication.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have no desire to speak disparagingly of the utterances of Mr. Aubrey Williams. I make the statement with the facts known to Mr. Aubrey Williams, and it is impossible for Mr. Aubrey Williams or anyone else to deny the facts, most of which are in the bill which is now before the Senate. Senators may read it. Senators have already approved the items of appropriation.

Mr. President, I am about to conclude with one further statement. I hope the amendment will not prevail. If it prevails today then we shall have thrown discouragement into the committee in its efforts to curtail day-by-day Government expenditures, so that some day the people of the Nation may say that Congress was trying to save and lighten the burden on the taxpayers of the country.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I wish to make a very brief statement. I had not expected to say anything on this subject, but inasmuch as the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], was under the impression that I had agreed to the report, I think I should make a statement.

I may have been present on the day when the report was under discussion. I heard no testimony this year on the report. When the distinguished Senator from Virginia filed the report, either on that day or the day subsequent, and when the Senator from Wisconsin rose in his place and asked that he be permitted to file minority views, I rose, as the RECORD shows, and stated that I did not agree to so much of the report as asked for the immediate ending of the N. Y. A., and that, while perhaps I would not file minority views, I wished my position to be understood.

I have no desire now to discuss the report except to say that last year, when an effort was made by the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, as he has detailed, to abolish the N. Y. A., a report was submitted by the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures especially directing the Senate's attention to the N. Y. A. program. Prior to that time this program had advanced in cost until it had reached approximately \$160,000,000 per annum, as I recall. There was a reduction in the program last year.

At that time I did not join in the report asking for the abandonment of the N. Y. A., but did subjoin to the report a statement agreeing in the main to many of the committee recommendations in the report, and to the findings of fact, but suggesting and urging that certain essential functions of the N. Y. A. be integrated with other services of the Government. That was not done; there was no attempt to do it; and I would be justified in voting now to abolish the N. Y. A. outright, because the authorities, in place of heeding the report of the committee, have deliberately plowed ahead and presented the same issue again this year.

Notwithstanding that fact, Mr. President, I did not join in the report—and I wish to make that clear—for only two substantial reasons: First, I am advised that the N. Y. A. has equipment totaling in value perhaps \$75,000,000. As I have said, I have been told that. To abandon the N. Y. A. would be virtually to lose the use of that material, because I know that machinery and equipment will not be transferred to any other vocational training school. I shall explain that statement in a moment.

Also, if this machinery and equipment should be transferred to any other vocational training school, where I think it ought now to be used, there would necessarily be a time lag. I felt that we ought not to abandon the N. Y. A., destroy it now, terminate it at this moment, or at the end of this fiscal year, which is just a day or so ahead of us, with the consequent loss of this machinery, or the loss of the use of a vast investment of the Government in the machinery.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I suppose the Senator has been advised that in the bill as it came from the House, and in its present form, there is an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the liquidation of the N. Y. A.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator is correct. I appreciate that fact. However, there is no effort made in the House bill to transfer this machinery to any other training facility, and there would be a time lag which I am unwilling to believe the country should stand at this time.

Mr. President, I desire to make a further statement. The N. Y. A. in my State has done good work. It has rendered a service to a great many people in the State who needed assistance, and needed the precise service which was rendered. I think that due respect to the findings of the committees a year ago should have led to the integration in other agencies of the functions of the N. Y. A. which should have been preserved. On that point I am perfectly clear.

Mr. President, I happen to have been the author of three of the four vocational educational bills which became law in this country within my lifetime. A bill was introduced by me which put vocational education on a permanent basis, and called for an annual appropriation. The money which has been wasted all the way down from Mr. Hopkins' early administration through the various training programs would have established vocational education in America worthy of this great Nation, yet I regret to say that it early became obvious to me that the money could not go where I thought it should go.

I have never been a great advocate of the Federal Government contributing to our ordinary local educational institutions, but I did strongly favor vocational education, and participation in the program by the Federal Government, because it was a contribution to but one department of an established school system, and that could never be Federally controlled if we adhered to the salutary principle I have stated.

Year after year I have seen appropriated many millions of dollars which, in my humble judgment, should have gone into the vocational training schools in all the institutions of our States, in which case we would long since have had a vocational educational system which would have been of permanent benefit to the Nation. But when we finish with it, we will come face to face with the situation that, beginning 8 or 9 years ago, we can trace a great deal of money which has been used for a semivocational educational purpose, totaling many million dollars, perhaps hundreds of millions of dollars, yet the vocational educational system has stood still, and at some future day, when the war ends, the whole work must be taken up again if we are really to accomplish any worth-while purpose.

Mr. President, since the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], seemed to have been under the impression that I was present, or that I assented to the report, I wanted to say that I did not agree to the report asking for the immediate dissolution of N. Y. A., principally for the two reasons which I have stated. I have declared all the while that I would vote for a reasonable appropriation to continue the work of the N. Y. A. under existing circumstances.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN].

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I am very sorry indeed I misstated the position of the Senator from Georgia, and I know he will realize my error was entirely inadvertent. As I recall, the Senator from Georgia was present at the meeting when the report was adopted, and, so far as I heard, made no dissent from it. I was not informed that when the Senator from Wisconsin submitted his minority views, on the floor of the Senate, the Senator from Georgia stated that he was not in favor of the report of the committee. I hope the Senator will understand that my statement in response to the question of the Senator from Tennessee was entirely inadvertent.

Mr. GEORGE. Of course, I know it was.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I wish to say a word with regard to the amendment before the vote is taken.

I have received several letters from North Carolina asking that I vote for the continuation of the N. Y. A. I realize that a number of the letters were from people who were directly interested in the continuation of the N. Y. A.; whereas there were letters from parties who were not directly interested.

I realize that the N. Y. A. has done a pretty good work in North Carolina, but, on the other hand, I realize that outside North Carolina the N. Y. A. has been a miserable failure.

I think Mr. Aubrey Williams heads the N. Y. A. under the direction of Mr. Harry Hopkins. I understand that Mr. Hopkins, who directs Mr. Williams, is very anxious that Mr. Williams be continued in office, but I do not feel that I



can conscientiously cast a vote here today for Mr. Hopkins to continue Mr. Williams in office. I do not know how much Mr. Williams receives a year, but I do not feel that I can vote \$45,000,000 to continue Mr. Aubrey Williams in office.

Consequently, Mr. President, I shall vote against the amendment of my distinguished friend, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN]. I am sorry he offered the amendment, because I dislike very much to vote against any amendment he proposes, recognizing that he is chairman of about the finest committee we ever had in Washington since the creation of Congress. But from a sense of patriotic duty I shall have to eliminate all personal considerations at this time, and instead of voting in favor of Mr. TRUMAN, as I should very much like to do, I shall vote against Mr. Hopkins, against Mr. Williams, and in favor of the United States of America. Therefore I shall have to vote against the amendment of the junior Senator from Missouri.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I ask that there be printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks a letter from Mr. Aubrey Williams, and a table which shows the number of machines in use and the number of people working on those machines.

There being no objection, the letter and table were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION,  
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION,  
June 28, 1943.  
Senator HARRY S. TRUMAN,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR TRUMAN: Among the charges that Senator BYRD may make is that the National Youth Administration in the early part of the fiscal year had a substantial number of idle, unused work stations. The Byrd report has erroneously charged that the National Youth Administration in January 1943 had some 56,000 work stations, of which approximately 39,000 were in use, leaving, as the Byrd report assumed, a total of 17,000 idle work stations. The facts, nevertheless, are that following a sharp reduction in our appropriation we of necessity had to take out of operation 17,000 work stations, so that by January 8, 1943, equipment representing 16,814 work stations was not in use. However, in accordance with existing requirements regarding disposal of surplus property, the status of this equipment was as follows:

Loaned to non-Federal agencies and subject to recall (schools).....	4,675
Declared as surplus to the Treasury Procurement Officer for disposition.....	5,184
Equipment listed on declaration of surplus documents in process of transfer to Treasury Procurement.....	1,468
Equipment transferred to other agencies.....	3,260
Equipment in process of transfer to new work locations.....	2,227
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,814</b>

There is attached hereto a table as of February 24, 1943, which is about the time that Senator BYRD released his charge. The table shows the number of work stations (a work station consists of a machine or a bench and working space for one individual), in use

and the number of trainees based upon a nose count of those actually present in the shop on that date. In this connection it should be noted that an individual trainee is at a work station for 8 hours each day. Of course, the really significant fact is that all of the 39,000 work stations which were retained after the declaration of surplus property are in use and that through their use the National Youth Administration is turning out 60,000 trainees every 60 days, 40,000 to 45,000 of whom go into war-production industry.

Sincerely yours,

AUBREY WILLIAMS,  
Administrator.

National Youth Administration: Number of active work stations and number of trainees receiving training, as of Feb. 24, 1943

Region and State	Total number of work stations	Number of youth under active assignment
Grand total.....	39,281	59,055
Region I (total).....	4,584	5,728
Connecticut.....	280	385
Maine.....	519	752
Massachusetts.....	826	931
New Hampshire.....	102	142
Rhode Island.....	25	28
Vermont.....	233	187
New York.....	2,599	3,303
Region III (total).....	3,684	7,799
Delaware.....	24	63
New Jersey.....	601	854
Pennsylvania.....	3,059	6,882
Region IV (total).....	3,368	6,228
District of Columbia.....	169	287
Maryland.....	390	561
North Carolina.....	1,080	2,243
Virginia.....	828	1,235
West Virginia.....	901	1,402
Region V (total).....	4,304	7,774
Kentucky.....	1,121	2,404
Michigan.....	1,480	2,492
Ohio.....	1,703	2,878
Region VI (total).....	6,370	8,226
Illinois.....	2,522	4,425
Indiana.....	1,105	1,516
Wisconsin.....	2,743	2,285
Region VII (total).....	4,614	6,916
Alabama.....	882	1,258
Florida.....	805	1,102
Georgia.....	1,104	1,919
Mississippi.....	696	990
South Carolina.....	357	787
Tennessee.....	870	860
Region VIII (total).....	2,758	3,414
Iowa.....	1,033	907
Minnesota.....	1,005	1,438
Nebraska.....	273	304
North Dakota.....	164	354
South Dakota.....	283	411
Region IX (total).....	4,748	6,131
Arkansas.....	717	1,588
Kansas.....	785	875
Missouri.....	1,102	1,514
Oklahoma.....	2,144	2,154
Region X (total).....	2,507	4,360
Louisiana.....	501	1,010
New Mexico.....	112	192
Texas.....	1,894	3,158
Region XI (total).....	1,273	1,272
Colorado.....	339	289
Idaho.....	383	443
Montana.....	112	134
Utah.....	263	291
Wyoming.....	176	110

National Youth Administration: Number of active work stations and number of trainees receiving training, as of Feb. 24, 1943—Continued

Region and State	Total number of work stations	Number of youth under active assignment
Region XII (total).....	1,071	1,207
Arizona.....	86	154
California.....	564	620
Nevada.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	190	250
Washington.....	231	183

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after line 20, on page 65, down to and including line 13, on page 66, and insert the following:

PAR. 1. Youth work: For all expenses necessary to enable the National Youth Administration, which is hereby extended to and including June 30, 1944, under the supervision and direction of the War Manpower Commission, to provide employment and work training for young persons of the ages of 16 to 24, inclusive, on workshop and other projects approved by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission as needed in the prosecution of the war in furnishing work experience and work training preparatory to employment in occupations in which there is a present or potential shortage of labor, \$35,000,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for youth work, National Youth Administration, 1943. This appropriation shall be available for the payment of project supervisory employees; the procurement and maintenance of project facilities by contract or otherwise, including the purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment; purchase of 215 passenger-carrying automobiles; operation of resident facilities; travel expenses (not to exceed \$918,000) for travel of supervisory employees in the performance of their official duties, and transportation of trainees to, from, and between projects, including the transfer of trainees to induction projects for the purpose of placing such trainees in war production industries; and the examination of applicants for training to determine their physical fitness for subsequent employment.

PAR. 2. To provide continuance of part-time employment for needy young persons in colleges and universities, to enable such persons to continue their education, \$4,000,000, together with not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for part-time employment of students, National Youth Administration, 1943.

PAR. 3. Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for carrying out the general administration of the programs set forth in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2, including not to exceed \$250,000 for travel expenses, \$2,750,000.

PAR. 4. Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the National Youth Administration, \$50,000.

PAR. 5. The Administrator of the National Youth Administration shall, subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, fix the monthly earnings and hours of work for trainees engaged on work projects financed in whole or in part from the appropriation in paragraph 1, but such determination shall not have the effect of establishing a national average labor cost per trainee on such projects during the fiscal

year 1944 substantially different from the national average labor cost per such trainee on such projects prevailing at the close of the fiscal year 1943. The Administrator of the National Youth Administration, subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, is hereby authorized to fix monthly hours of work for uncompensated trainees who are employed in and whose wages are paid by private industrial concerns but who receive training through use of project facilities as authorized in paragraph 7 hereafter.

PAR. 6. Funds appropriated under paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be so apportioned and distributed over the period ending June 30, 1944, and shall be so administered during such period as to constitute the total amount that will be furnished during such period for the purposes set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2.

PAR. 7. The National Youth Administration is authorized to receive reimbursements from other Federal or non-Federal public agencies for the use of facilities and for the cost of materials, and contributions for the operation of projects from Federal or non-Federal agencies in the form of services, materials, or money; any money so received to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. Such contributions shall be expended or utilized as agreed upon between the contributing agency and the National Youth Administration and such reimbursements shall be available for the purposes of this appropriation. Workshop facilities and personal services of project supervisory employees of the National Youth Administration may be made available for training of individuals who are employed in and whose wages for such training are paid by private industrial concerns engaged in the production of war materials or equipment: *Provided, however*, That individuals receiving such training shall not be entitled to wage or salary payments from any funds appropriated herein.

PAR. 8. The facilities and services of the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission shall be utilized wherever possible in the selection and referral of trainees for employment and work training on projects of the National Youth Administration.

PAR. 9. No alien shall be given employment or continued in employment on any work project prosecuted under the appropriation in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 and no part of the money appropriated in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 or paragraph 3 shall be available to pay any person who has not made or who does not make affidavit that he is a citizen of the United States, such affidavit to be considered prima facie evidence of such citizenship. This paragraph shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or to persons who have been honorably discharged from the armed forces of the United States.

PAR. 10. No person shall be employed or retained in employment in any administrative position, or in any supervisory position on any project, and no compensated or uncompensated person shall receive assistance in the form of payments, training, or otherwise from the United States for services rendered under the National Youth Administration, under the appropriation in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 or paragraph 3 unless such person before engaging in such employment or receiving such assistance subscribes to the following oath:

"I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office (or employment) on which I am about to enter (or which I now occupy). So help me God."

PAR. 11. Compensated and uncompensated administrative and supervisory employees of the National Youth Administration, designated for the purpose by the National Youth Administrator, or his authorized representative, shall have the general powers of notaries public in the administration of oaths required by paragraphs 9 and 10 and the execution and acknowledgment of other legal instruments, and all forms of notarial acts determined by the National Youth Administrator to be necessary for the effective prosecution of the National Youth Administration programs. No fee shall be charged for oaths administered by such employees.

PAR. 12. No person who refuses prior to employment to agree that he will accept employment in industry related to national defense if and when offered in good faith shall be eligible for employment on any project of the National Youth Administration. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to uncompensated trainees who are employed in and who are paid by private industrial concerns.

PAR. 13. No portion of the appropriation in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 or paragraph 3 shall be used to pay any compensation to any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States through force or violence.

PAR. 14. No portion of the appropriations in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 or paragraph 3 shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee, except persons so appointed who are already employed by another agency of the Government and are assigned or detailed to the National Youth Administration.

PAR. 15. In carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, the National Youth Administrator, or his authorized representative, subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, is authorized to accept and utilize voluntary and uncompensated services; to appoint and compensate officers and employees without regard to civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and to utilize, with the consent of the head of the Federal agency by which they are employed, Federal officers and employees, and with the consent of the State or local government, State and local officers and employees at such compensation as shall be determined by the National Youth Administrator to be necessary without regard to other laws governing the employment and compensation of Federal employees.

PAR. 16. Appointments in any State to Federal positions of an administrative or advisory capacity under the appropriation in paragraph 3 shall be made from among the bona fide citizens of that State so far as not inconsistent with efficient administration.

PAR. 17. In making separations from the Federal service, or furloughs without pay to last as long as 3 months, of persons employed within the District of Columbia, under the provisions of paragraph 3, the appointing power shall give preference, as nearly as good administration will warrant, in retention to appointees from States that have not received their share of appointments according to population: *Provided, however*, That soldiers and sailors and marines, the widows of such, or the wives of injured soldiers, sailors, and marines, who themselves are not qualified, but whose wives are qualified to hold a position in the Government service, shall be given preference in retention, in their several grades and classes, where their ratings are good or better.

PAR. 18. The provisions of the act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation and benefits, shall apply to persons receiving compensation from the appropriation in paragraph 1 for services rendered as employees of the United States: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply in any case com-

ing within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death: *Provided further*, That for carrying out the purposes of this paragraph there shall be made available to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission from the appropriation in such paragraph 1 the sum of \$86,000, or so much thereof as such Commission, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, estimates and certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury will be necessary for such purposes.

PAR. 19. The funds appropriated by paragraph 1 hereof shall be available for emergency hospitalization and medical care, by reimbursement to Government hospitals or by contract with other public or private hospitals, in cases of critical illness or injury, of compensated trainees, who are full-time residents of projects involving the maintenance of trainees in camps or other resident facilities under the supervision of the National Youth Administration.

PAR. 20. If the death of any trainee, employed and compensated from funds provided under paragraph 1 hereof, occurs while such trainee is in transit to or in residence at such camp or other resident facility mentioned in paragraph 19 hereof, or while undergoing hospital treatment except for injuries sustained under conditions which are covered by the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act as provided for in paragraph 18 hereof, the funds appropriated under paragraph 1 hereof shall be available for the payment of necessary expenses of preparation of the body for burial, interment, or cremation (not to exceed a total of \$100 in any one case), and for transportation of the remains, including round-trip transportation and subsistence of an escort, to the home of the decedent, or to such other place as relatives of the decedent may designate if the distance to such other place be not greater than the distance to the home of the decedent: *Provided*, That when the expenses of the preparation and disposition of the remains, or any part of such expenses, are paid by individuals, such individuals may be reimbursed therefor.

PAR. 21. The National Youth Administrator, subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, is authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and pay from the appropriation in paragraph 1 any claim arising out of operations thereunder accruing after June 30, 1943, on account of damage to, or loss of, privately owned property caused by the negligence of any employee of the National Youth Administration, while acting within the scope of his employment. No claim shall be considered hereunder which is in excess of \$500 or which is not presented in writing within 1 year from the date of accrual thereof. Acceptance by a claimant of the amount allowed on account of his claim shall be deemed to be in full settlement thereof, and the action upon such claim so accepted by the claimant shall be conclusive.

PAR. 22. Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud the United States makes any false statement in connection with any application for any project authorized in paragraph 1, diverts, or attempts to divert, or assists in diverting, for the benefit of any person or persons not entitled thereto, any portion of the appropriations in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, or 4 or any services or real or personal property acquired thereunder, or who knowingly, by means of any fraud, force, threat, intimidation, or boycott, or discrimination on account of race, religion, political affiliations, or membership in a labor organization, deprives, or attempts to deprive, or assists in depriving any person of any of the benefits to which he may be entitled under such appropriation, shall be deemed



guilty of a felony and fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both. The provisions of this paragraph shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

PAR. 23. All training or educational programs other than work and training on the project location incidental to the supervision of a work program being conducted thereon for youth employed by the National Youth Administration on work projects shall be under the control and supervision of the State boards for vocational education of the several States and shall be paid for out of appropriations made to the Office of Education and expended by the States pursuant to plans submitted by State boards for vocational education and approved by the Commissioner of Education.

PAR. 24. Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase with funds appropriated for the National Youth Administration when the aggregate amount involved in such purchase does not exceed the sum of \$300.

PAR. 25. Whenever the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission shall determine that the facilities of any shop project of the National Youth Administration can contribute more effectively to the prosecution of the war if operated by another department or agency of the Government, or by another public agency, he may direct the transfer of such facilities to such department or agency.

PAR. 26. Property and facilities which are declared surplus to the needs of the program as provided in paragraph 1 may be transferred, upon such terms as may be approved by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, but without cost to the United States for transportation or otherwise, to school districts, municipalities, counties, States, or other non-Federal public agencies, without regard to other Federal law or regulation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY]. Not knowing how he would vote if present, I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I change my vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is a member of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada, and is therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is absent attending the funeral of his brother.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are detained on important public business.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], who would vote "nay," is

paired on this question with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], who would vote "yea."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], who would vote "yea," is paired on this question with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], who would vote "nay."

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], who would vote "nay," has a pair with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], who would vote "yea."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] are absent as members of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Canada branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is unavoidably absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], who would vote "yea," is paired on this question with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], who would vote "nay."

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], who would vote "nay," is paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], who would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 37, as follows:

## YEAS—41

Atken	Hatch	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Hayden	Overton
Bankhead	Hill	Pepper
Barkley	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Bilbo	Kilgore	Scruggam
Bone	La Follette	Shipstead
Capper	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Clark, Mo.	Lucas	Truman
Davis	McFarland	Van Nuys
Downey	Maybank	Wagner
George	Mead	Wallgren
Green	Murdock	White
Guffey	Murray	

## NAYS—37

Ball	Hawkes	Reynolds
Bridges	Holman	Robertson
Brooks	McCarran	Smith
Buck	McClellan	Stewart
Butler	McKellar	Taft
Byrd	Maloney	Tunnell
Chandler	Millikin	Vandenberg
Chavez	Moore	Wheeler
Danaher	Nye	Wherry
Eastland	O'Daniel	Willis
Ferguson	Radcliffe	Wilson
Gerry	Reed	
Gurney	Revercomb	

## NOT VOTING—18

Austin	Clark, Idaho	McNary
Bailey	Connally	Thomas, Idaho
Barbour	Ellender	Tobey
Brewster	Gillette	Tydings
Burton	Glass	Walsh
Bushfield	Johnson, Calif.	Wiley

So Mr. TRUMAN's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of my colleague was agreed to.

Mr. TRUMAN. I move to lay the motion of the Senator from Missouri on the table.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. On that motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. TRUMAN. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TRUMAN. Is a vote "yea" a vote to table the motion?

The VICE PRESIDENT. A vote "yea" is a vote to lay on the table the motion made by the senior Senator from Missouri.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY]. Not knowing how he would vote if present, I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is a member of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada, and is therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is absent attending the funeral of his brother.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are detained on important public business.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], who would vote "nay," is paired on this question with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], who would vote "yea."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], who would vote "yea," is paired on this question with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], who would vote "nay."

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], who would vote "nay," has a pair with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], who would vote "yea."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] are absent as members of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Canada branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is unavoidably absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from

Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], who would vote "yea," is paired on this question with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], who would vote "nay."

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], who would vote "nay," is paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], who would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 37, as follows:

## YEAS—41

Alken	Hayden	Overton
Andrews	Hill	Pepper
Bankhead	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Barkley	Kilgore	Scruggam
Bilbo	La Follette	Shipstead
Bone	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	Lucas	Truman
Davis	McFarland	Tunnell
Downey	Maybank	Van Nuys
George	Mead	Wagner
Green	Murdock	Wallgren
Guffey	Murray	White
Hatch	O'Mahoney	

## NAYS—37

Ball	Gurney	Revercomb
Bridges	Hawkes	Reynolds
Brooks	Holman	Robertson
Buck	McCarran	Smith
Butler	McClellan	Stewart
Eyrd	McKellar	Taft
Chandler	Maloney	Vandenberg
Chavez	Millikin	Wheeler
Clark, Mo.	Moore	Wherry
Danaher	Nye	Willis
Eastland	O'Daniel	Wilson
Ferguson	Radcliffe	
Gerry	Reed	

## NOT VOTING—18

Austin	Clark, Idaho	McNary
Bailey	Connally	Thomas, Idaho
Barbour	Ellender	Tobey
Brewster	Gillette	Tydings
Burton	Glass	Walsh
Bushfield	Johnson, Calif.	Wiley

So Mr. TRUMAN's motion to lay on the table the motion of Mr. CLARK of Missouri to reconsider was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

Any funds available to the United States Public Health Service for the treatment of patients may be used, upon the request of State and local health authorities, to provide for the hospitalization, treatment, and subsistence in hospital facilities operated by the United States Public Health Service of Selective Service registrants infected with venereal disease, and for the transportation of such Selective Service registrants between their homes and such facilities when necessary.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, at the present time it is estimated that there are, among the 21,000,000 males aged 18 through 37 years, nearly 1,000,000 cases of syphilis. Among the 2,000,000 Negro population in this age group there are 524,000 cases; among the 19,000,000 whites there are 428,000, according to the best estimates available. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks an exhibit which shows the basis of the estimates.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit A.)

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It is not definitely known how many men in these age groups have already had blood tests. However, it is believed that as of this date 15,000,000 men have already been tested as a result of the Selective Service mass blood testing program. On this basis, if the results on the first 2,000,000 men tested and on subsequent samples are representative, 750,000 men with evidence of syphilis have been revealed as a result of those examinations.

Present programs as carried out by State and local health departments have placed under treatment about 55 percent of the men revealed by the Selective Service blood tests as being infected. I ask unanimous consent that exhibit B, which bears on the foregoing, be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit B.)

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask the Senator kindly to suspend until the Senate is in order; because the Senator's discussion should be listened to by the Senate.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am doing my best to make myself heard, and I may say that in my humble opinion there is nothing more important, in a minor way, to which the Senate could give its attention than this proposal.

In the past year, alone, the programs to which I have just referred have been stepped up by more than 20 percent.

That is indicated in exhibit C, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit C.)

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. This is the important point: Prior to October 1942, the Army did not induct registrants with syphilis. Therefore, it was necessary for the civilian health authorities to give each individual with syphilis a minimum recommended schedule of therapy before he could even be considered for military service. Since October 1942, the Army has inducted registrants with uncomplicated syphilis, regardless of treatment, and the rate of such inductions is gradually increasing. But because prior to October 1942, the Army did not induct registrants who, except for the fact that they were shown to have syphilis, were otherwise qualified for military service, a great backlog of syphilitic eligibles for military service has been built up. It is contemplated that eventually a considerable portion of the million males with syphilis will be taken by the Army under this new plan.

Civilian health authorities, however, will still have to supply treatment to those persons who are not eligible for military service because of the late crippling manifestations of syphilis, or because of other defects, dependency, or essentiality, and because of a large number of Negro males who will not be in-

ducted because of racial quotas. Moreover, civilian health authorities and the United States Public Health Service, in order to control the spread of syphilis in civilian communities, are required to provide adequate treatment immediately upon the uncovering of syphilis in the individual.

Therefore, the amendment proposes that in areas where the civilian health authorities are overwhelmed with the numbers of infected registrants needing treatment, the local or State authorities may request the United States Public Health Service to provide treatment for those individuals in hospital facilities already established by the United States Public Health Service or put in operation to meet the need for that type of service. Once more I wish to emphasize the point that the persons who would receive treatment are persons who have been called for selective service, and who, insofar as we know, and generally speaking, have been rejected for the sole reason that they were infected with a curable venereal disease. Legal authorization is required to permit the work to be done. Legal authorization is also required to provide transportation of patients to and from their homes, when necessary. No need is anticipated in the immediate future for additional funds to carry out the provisions of this authorization, since the Hospital Division proposes to operate this program within the limit of already available beds, and additional facilities can be provided from funds appropriated by Congress under the provisions of the Lanham Act.

I desire to emphasize the point that the sole purpose of the amendment is to help the local and State authorities treat the unusually large number of syphilitic cases which have been revealed as a result of the Selective Service mass blood tests, and, by utilization of hospital facilities which are not now being utilized, to make those men ready for induction into the military service. In my opinion, to the extent that we can make these men available for military service, we will to that extent relieve the pressure upon persons who otherwise would have to be inducted. It is fair to assume that those who have thus far been called are largely those in the group of single men, or those without large numbers of dependents.

I hope that the Senator in charge of the bill will be willing to let this amendment go to conference. I apologize for having proposed it at this stage of the proceedings. My only defense is that these measures are moving along with such rapidity that it has been almost impossible for me to obtain an opportunity to present the matter through the regular channels.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. What sums are available for the treatment of patients? Can the Senator indicate in which appropriations and on what page of the bill such funds are listed?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. There are statutory provisions for the care of persons



who are provided with hospital service, such as those in the Maritime Service, and those treated by the Narcotic Service. The officer in charge of the hospital service informs me that there are certain vacancies in those hospitals which could be utilized for this purpose.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator refer to the \$10,510,700 appropriation on pages 34 and 35?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. As I understand, it is the funds which are available for persons who are entitled to statutory benefits, such as those who are in the Maritime Service, and those who are sent to the narcotic institutions for treatment. The funds will only be used where there are vacancies in existing facilities. I do not know whether the Senator is familiar with the situation, but there have been some very encouraging developments in the rapid treatment of syphilis, and it is hoped that these cases may be given the combination of fever and high arsphenamine dosages which are giving great hope of providing a new and much quicker method of treating syphilis.

Mr. TAFT. What I do not understand is why, if there is any money left over from any of the other appropriations, the appropriations are in that sum. If there is any money left over, it should have been cut off the appropriation. Therefore, it seems to me that if additional facilities are to be created, necessarily additional appropriations will be required.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is not my understanding of the situation.

Mr. TAFT. Then the Appropriations Committee has not done its duty. It should have cut down the appropriations for the other purposes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Merely because there is a vacancy of 25 or 30 beds in an institution at a particular time, we could not pare down the appropriation to represent the temporary nonuse of 25 or 30 beds.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am in hearty accord with everything the Senator from Wisconsin says about this item. I

should like to be able to further and support it, but the rules of the Appropriations Committee are mandatory. The Senator in charge of the bill must raise the point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill when that question presents itself. This is clearly legislation.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I concede that, Mr. President. My only hope was that in view of the manner in which bills are going through the Senate, and the rapidity with which they are being acted upon, the Senator might feel that he could permit this matter to go to conference, where he could give it further study.

Mr. McCARRAN. If there were any latitude in the rule, I would naturally extend it, because I am in favor of the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin, but the rule is mandatory, and I must make the point of order. I make the point of order at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada makes the point of order, which is sustained.

#### EXHIBIT A

*Estimated prevalence of syphilis among men aged 18-37 in the continental United States, by age and race*

(Based on blood test reports of registrants under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, received from November 1940 through August 1941 and in October and November 1942.)

Age group	White			Negro			Total		
	Population	Syphilis rate per 1,000	Cases	Population	Syphilis rate per 1,000	Cases	Population	Syphilis rate per 1,000	Cases
18-20	3,157,405	8.5	26,923	363,364	130.2	47,301	3,520,769	21.1	74,224
21-25	5,000,793	10.9	55,391	543,764	183.9	99,990	5,544,557	27.7	155,381
26-30	4,784,396	22.5	107,415	519,070	289.1	150,078	5,303,466	48.6	257,493
31-37	6,107,592	39.1	238,742	640,514	353.3	226,308	6,748,106	68.9	465,050
Total	19,110,186	22.4	428,471	2,066,712	253.4	523,677	21,176,898	45.0	952,148

#### EXHIBIT B

*Reports of State health departments<sup>1</sup> on the status of registrants found with evidence of syphilis under the Selective Service blood-testing program*

United States	Total number of registrants found with evidence of syphilis	Estimated distribution of registrants with syphilis, by race		Distribution of registrants with syphilis, by treatment status	
		White	Negro	Under treatment	Not under treatment
Total	524,400	235,300	289,100	279,300	245,100
Percent	100.0	44.9	55.1	53.3	46.7

  

States	Total number of registrants found with evidence of syphilis	Estimated distribution of registrants with syphilis by race		Distribution of registrants with syphilis by treatment status	
		White	Negro	Under treatment	Not under treatment
Alabama	19,700	4,100	15,600	12,400	7,300
Arizona	1,800	1,400	400	900	900
Arkansas	10,100	2,300	7,800	4,900	5,200
California	25,900	22,300	3,600	10,800	15,100
Colorado	1,700	1,600	100	900	800
Connecticut	2,200	1,500	700	1,100	1,100
Delaware	1,400	800	600	1,100	300
District of Columbia	10,200	1,800	8,400	3,900	6,300
Florida	38,000	9,100	28,900	22,800	15,200
Georgia	20,000	6,000	14,000	13,500	10,500
Idaho	300	300		100	200
Illinois	8,000	5,400	2,600	4,800	3,200
Indiana	10,000	7,500	2,500	3,700	6,300
Iowa	5,000	4,700	300	2,500	2,500
Kansas	4,100	3,000	1,100	900	2,200
Kentucky	10,500	3,700	6,800	6,400	4,100
Louisiana	31,600	7,600	24,000	15,600	16,000
Maine	1,000	1,000		400	600
Maryland	20,000	6,300	13,700	10,000	10,000
Massachusetts	2,800	2,400	400	2,000	800

## EXHIBIT B

Reports of State health departments<sup>1</sup> on the status of registrants found with evidence of syphilis under the Selective Service blood-testing program—Continued

States	Total number of registrants found with evidence of syphilis	Estimated distribution of registrants with syphilis by race		Distribution of registrants with syphilis by treatment status	
		White	Negro	Under treatment	Not under treatment
Michigan.....	11,200	7,500	3,700	3,200	8,000
Minnesota.....	1,800	1,800	100	600	1,300
Mississippi.....	25,200	2,900	22,300	20,900	4,300
Missouri.....	10,600	6,800	3,800	5,500	5,100
Montana.....	500	500	—	100	400
Nebraska.....	1,200	1,000	200	800	400
Nevada.....	400	400	—	200	200
New Hampshire.....	500	300	—	200	100
New Jersey.....	10,000	5,500	4,500	5,000	5,000
New Mexico.....	3,000	2,800	200	1,500	1,500
New York.....	12,000	7,400	4,600	7,000	5,000
North Carolina.....	28,000	7,000	21,000	14,000	14,000
North Dakota.....	400	400	—	200	200
Ohio.....	11,600	8,000	3,600	9,300	2,300
Oklahoma.....	8,100	5,400	2,700	4,800	3,300
Oregon.....	1,500	1,500	—	1,000	500
Pennsylvania.....	20,000	13,000	7,000	12,000	8,000
Rhode Island.....	700	600	100	500	200
South Carolina.....	13,900	2,800	11,100	8,600	5,300
South Dakota.....	300	300	—	100	200
Tennessee.....	16,700	6,700	10,000	9,900	6,800
Texas.....	50,000	24,500	25,500	26,000	24,000
Utah.....	200	200	—	100	100
Vermont.....	100	100	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	100
Virginia.....	20,000	5,800	14,200	7,700	12,300
Washington.....	2,000	1,900	100	800	1,200
West Virginia.....	8,000	6,200	1,800	4,000	4,000
Wisconsin.....	2,000	1,800	200	1,400	600
Wyoming.....	300	300	—	100	200
Chicago.....	11,200	7,500	3,700	7,900	3,300
New York City.....	18,800	12,600	6,200	7,500	11,300
Total.....	524,400	235,300	289,100	279,300	245,100

<sup>1</sup> For the period Nov. 1, 1940, to Dec. 31, 1942.<sup>2</sup> Estimated<sup>3</sup> Less than 50.

## EXHIBIT C

Funds budgeted and activities reported for venereal-disease control in States and Territories for the fiscal years 1940-43

	1940	1941		1942		1943 <sup>1</sup>		
	Amount or number	Amount or number	Percent increase, 1940-41	Amount or number	Percent increase, 1941-42	Amount or number	Percent increase, 1942-43	Percent increase, 1940-43
I. Funds budgeted for venereal-disease control.....	\$10,645,183.20	\$13,153,498.76	23.6	\$15,432,508.77	17.3	\$18,052,980.00	17.0	69.6
A. Federal.....	4,656,528.20	6,362,218.76	36.6	8,447,924.25	32.8	10,595,880.00	25.4	127.5
B. State and local.....	5,988,656.00	6,791,280.00	13.4	6,984,584.52	2.8	7,457,100.00	6.8	24.6
II. Venereal-disease control activities:								
A. Syphilis:								
1. Cases reported to State health departments.....	487,464	494,813	1.5	489,172	<sup>2</sup> -1.1	590,604	20.7	21.2
2. Admissions to clinic service.....	288,778	340,615	18.0	343,312	.8	430,302	25.3	49.0
3. Average monthly patient load in clinics.....	290,982	384,478	32.1	400,198	4.1	445,702	11.4	53.2
4. Treatments administered in clinics.....	8,313,796	10,661,259	28.2	10,682,137	.2	12,506,784	17.1	50.4
(a) Arsenicals (doses).....	3,719,880	4,885,736		4,928,484		5,891,090	19.5	58.4
(b) Heavy metals (doses).....	4,593,916	5,775,523		5,753,653		6,615,694	15.0	44.0
5. Arsenical drugs (doses) distributed by State health departments.....	6,895,837	8,161,491	18.4	8,727,964	6.9	10,813,934	23.9	56.8
6. Serologic tests in laboratories.....	10,216,978	16,520,591	61.7	20,173,769	22.1	30,895,328	53.1	202.4
B. Gonorrhea:								
1. Cases reported to State health departments.....	180,383	198,432	10.0	220,432	11.1	282,815	28.3	56.8
2. Admissions to clinic service.....	66,811	84,418	26.4	104,421	23.7	133,784	28.1	100.2
3. Average monthly patient load in clinics.....	30,392	26,487	<sup>2</sup> -12.8	25,536	<sup>2</sup> -3.6	33,153	29.8	9.1
4. Treatment visits in clinics.....	851,694	712,164	<sup>2</sup> -16.4	801,267	12.5	764,315	<sup>2</sup> -4.6	<sup>2</sup> -10.3
5. Sulfanilamide drugs (tablets) distributed by State health departments.....	5,179,586	7,218,617	37.3	13,836,985	91.7	23,102,238	67.0	346.0
6. Tests (for detection of gonococcus) in laboratories.....	1,038,086	1,224,227	17.9	1,369,663	11.9	1,559,408	13.9	44.8
C. General:								
1. Publications distributed by State health departments.....	3,324,358	4,158,008	25.1	4,342,633	4.4	2,710,299	<sup>2</sup> -37.6	<sup>2</sup> -18.5
2. Clinics treating venereal disease.....	2,454	3,245	32.2	3,569	10.0	3,704	3.8	50.9

<sup>1</sup> Estimate based on first 6 months of fiscal year.<sup>2</sup> Percent decrease.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum for a moment?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I shall be very glad to withhold the suggestion of the absence of a quorum for a moment. Let me say to the Senator from Georgia that in view of the importance of the decision on the National Youth Adminis-

tration amendment, and the fact that it was decided by four votes, if there is anything I can do to have the bill go over until tomorrow or next day, until the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] may be present. I think I am justified in doing so. I will say to the Senator from Georgia that it is my intention to suggest the absence of a

quorum every time I have the right to do so under the rules, and to make a motion to reconsider.

Mr. RUSSELL. I desire to submit a conference report.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am glad to withhold the suggestion of the absence of a quorum for that purpose.

Mr. RUSSELL. The conference report will involve a record vote before we conclude.



Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am glad to withhold the suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

# APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RUSSELL submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate and amendments of the House to certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 97, 122, and 123.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Strike out the word "herein" where it occurs in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the words "in this act"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,128,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,349,063"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 126: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126, and agree to the same with amendments, as follows:

In the first paragraph of said amendment in the proviso thereof, and after the word "projects" where the same first occurs in such proviso, insert the words "under his supervision."

At the end of the first paragraph of said amendment, following the word "funds" and before the period, insert the following: "Provided further, That during the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the Administrator of the War Food Administration may, in his discretion, authorize expenditures from this appropriation at a rate in excess of one-twelfth of the total appropriation during each of such months."

In the third paragraph of said amendment after the word "elsewhere", and before the comma, insert the following: "at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made."

In the third paragraph of said amendment before the word "Provided" strike out the colon and insert a period, and strike out all of the proviso down to and including the word "made."

In the fourth paragraph of said amendment after the word "necessary" insert the following: ", in the discretion of the Administrator."

At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert a new paragraph reading as follows:

"No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading 'Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation' shall be available to pay the

compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws."

And the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 127: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 127, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In the third paragraph of said amendment, in the first proviso thereof, after the word "tenancy" and before the semicolon, insert the following: ", or an amount sufficient to make not more than five loans in any one State or Territory, whichever amount is the larger"; and the House agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 87, 88, 92, 98, and 99.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,  
JOHN H. BANKHEAD,  
GERALD P. NYE,  
CHAS. L. McNARY,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

M. C. TARTER,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
W. P. LAMBERTSON,  
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the conference report be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. What is this report?

Mr. RUSSELL. This is a partial conference report on the annual supply bill for the Department of Agriculture. The conference report which has been submitted is not complete. It deals with many provisions of the bill, but there are a couple of matters still in disagreement. For the information of the Senate, probably I should state that the conference report which has been submitted disposes of the appropriation for the Farm Security Administration. The items in disagreement relate to the soil-conservation payments and to the program of crop insurance.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. How does the conference report dispose of the Farm Security Administration?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senate conferees very reluctantly accepted the House provision, with minor amendments as to restrictions on the use of the appropriation.

The Senator from Missouri is aware of the fact that when the bill reached the floor of the House a substitute for the Senate amendment was offered, which retained the substance of the Senate amendment and the amount of appropriation of the Senate amendment for the tenant purchase program, but which drastically reduced the appropriation for rural-rehabilitation loans and grants and administration.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. What is the net result?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am coming to that. The report carries the same amount of

appropriation for the tenant-purchase loans as was contained in the Senate amendment, which was \$30,000,000. The appropriation for administrative expenses, \$1,326,070, was also agreed to.

There was a change made, in that an appropriation was made to the Administrator of Food Production and Distribution rather than to the Secretary of Agriculture, as has been the case heretofore.

In connection with the appropriation for rural-rehabilitation loans, the Senate provision carried an appropriation of \$97,500,000. The conferees adopted the House provision of \$60,000,000 for such loans.

The Senate amendment appropriated \$29,607,573 for administration for the coming year. The House appropriated \$20,000,000. The conferees agreed to the \$20,000,000, with language which will permit, for the first 4 months of the fiscal year 1944, the expenditure at a rate in excess of one-twelfth of the total appropriation during each of such months. That language was inserted in the bill because of the fact that at the present time the House Standing Committee on Agriculture has under consideration the whole matter of legislation affecting the Farm Security Administration. We were advised that a bill will be reported at an early date which will clearly define the activities of the Farm Security Administration and its authority, as well as make authorization for appropriations, something that should have been done some time ago.

That is practically the only matter of any importance that is in the conference report now before the Senate.

Mr. President, I move that the conference report be agreed to.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I have no disposition to delay action on the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill, but in view of my expressed desire that House bill 2935 be not acted upon tonight, I feel it is incumbent upon me to suggest the absence of a quorum preceding the motion of the Senator from Georgia. In other words, Mr. President, I think the vote on the National Youth Administration amendment is close enough to entitle us to have a vote of the full Senate. I propose to exercise every parliamentary right which I can think of to prevent a final vote being had on the bill tonight.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in view of what has transpired, it seems to me that perhaps time would be saved by allowing the vote on House bill 2935 to go over until tomorrow.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. House bill 2935?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is the bill pending before the Senate.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House bill 2935, the unfinished business, go over until the reconvening of the Senate tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HATCH. Did not the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] move that the conference report be agreed to?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Pending that, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. There are three or four conference reports awaiting action by the Senate.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will say to the Senator from Kentucky that I have no disposition to interfere with any of them.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand. In addition, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] desires to bring up a bill which will probably not create any opposition. He wishes to have it acted upon by the Senate before an appropriation bill is reported to the Senate. So I think that no time would be lost if the pending bill should go over until tomorrow, and we may gain some time by proceeding on other matters that are ready for disposition.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Chair state the present parliamentary situation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada has made the unanimous-consent request that the pending bill (H. R. 2935) be postponed until tomorrow. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada?

The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The question now recurs on agreeing to the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, certain amendments are still in disagreement.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may ask whether the Farm Security Administration was involved in the report?

Mr. RUSSELL. It was.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the conference report was agreed to be reconsidered, so that I may make a brief statement. I should like to have the statement come before the agreement on the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Wisconsin that the vote by which the conference report was agreed to be reconsidered?

The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I realize that in the present temper of the Senate there is no possibility of upsetting the conference report, but I wish to state for the record that I think the amendments which the conference committee has agreed to are crippling in character. So far as I am personally concerned, I should prefer to see the Farm Security Administration killed and

given a decent burial, rather than have it strangled over a period of time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the conference report be agreed to.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there are certain amendments which are in disagreement at the present time. I desire to have them considered and to have action taken on them.

Mr. President, there are still in disagreement amendments numbered 87, 88, 92, 98, and 99. Amendments numbered 87, 88, and 92 all relate to the so-called soil-conservation and domestic allotment appropriation. We are in an anomalous position with respect to the appropriation. The Senate by a record vote, as I recall, of approximately 53 to 25, allowed the full amount of the Budget estimate of \$400,000,000. The conferees could not agree on the item when they met, and the House sent the amendment back for a second vote. Incidental to the appropriation of \$400,000,000 there was in the bill certain language which provided that funds could be expended in the manner provided and for the purposes announced last December by the Secretary of Agriculture. Senators will recall that in the debate on the bill the position of the committee was that this was an obligation to the farmers for payments to be made in accordance with the terms of the announcement on last December 5. When the bill reached the House, the House by a record vote adopted the provision for the full \$400,000,000 by a majority of about 11. However, when the language of the bill providing for the expenditure of funds in accordance with the announcement of the Secretary of Agriculture was read in the House there were about 20 less votes on the second vote than on the first, and the Senate amendment providing for the expenditure of the funds for which the House had agreed to appropriate was defeated by a slight margin in the House, throwing around the appropriation the restrictions which the House threw about them in the first instance, which would prevent compliance with these contracts. I think the Senate should have a record vote. It is the integral part of the amendment which the Senate approved by a vote of 53 to 25.

The whole point at issue was whether or not the Congress would keep faith with the farmers who had made out their work sheets in December of last year. Both Houses have appropriated the money. The Senate authorized the payments, but the House, by a small vote, did not adopt the Senate amendment authorizing the payments.

Certainly we should not leave the matter in that position. I therefore move that the Senate insist upon its language to complete this whole transaction, as found in amendment numbered 87 of the bill as it passed the Senate. I hope the Senate will give us a record vote on this question. I think perhaps if that is done, the matter might possibly be settled. I

ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. TAFT. What is the question?

Mr. RUSSELL. That the Senate insist on its amendment with regard to the Senate appropriation.

Mr. TAFT. The \$400,000,000 appropriation?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; it is the language which authorizes the payments. The \$400,000,000 has been approved by the House, but the House has not receded from its language.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is absent attending the funeral of his brother.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is a member of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association, at Ottawa, Canada, and is therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are detained on official business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] has a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN].

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] are absent as members of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Canada branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is unavoidably absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 69, nays 2, as follows:

#### YEAS—69

Aiken	Chavez	Hawkes
Andrews	Clark, Mo.	Hayden
Ball	Danaher	Hill
Bankhead	Davis	Holman
Barkley	Eastland	Johnson, Colo.
Bilbo	George	Kilgore
Bridges	Gerry	La Follette
Butler	Green	Langer
Capper	Guffey	Lucas
Caraway	Gurney	McCarran
Chandler	Hatch	McClellan



McFarland	Overton	Thomas, Utah
McKellar	Pepper	Truman
McNary	Radcliffe	Tunnell
Maloney	Reed	Vandenberg
Maybank	Revercomb	Van Nuys
Mead	Robertson	Wagner
Millikin	Russell	Wallgren
Murdock	Scrugham	Wheeler
Murray	Shipstead	Wherry
Nye	Stewart	White
O'Daniel	Taft	Willis
O'Mahoney	Thomas, Okla.	Wilson

## NAYS—2

Ferguson

Lodge

## NOT VOTING—25

Austin	Byrd	Reynolds
Bailey	Clark, Idaho	Smith
Barbour	Connally	Thomas, Idaho
Bone	Downey	Tobey
Brewster	Ellender	Tydings
Brooks	Gillette	Walsh
Buck	Glass	Wiley
Burton	Johnson, Calif.	
Bushfield	Moore	

So the Senate insisted on its amendment numbered 87.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments numbered 88 and 92. They are amendments dealing with the soil-conservation program. I expect that from the vote the Senate just took it would necessarily follow that the whole item should be left in disagreement, even though the vote just taken is that which controls the expenditure of \$400,000,000, which the Senate approved.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator tell us what the difference is in the language, or what we are voting on?

Mr. RUSSELL. I undertook to explain the amendment, but perhaps due to the lateness of the hour I did not go into as much detail as I should have done.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to know what clarification is brought about by the language. What does the Senator want done?

Mr. RUSSELL. I was moving that the Senate insist upon its amendments and adhere to the position taken heretofore. I think it might be well to have the clerk report the two amendments, numbered 88 and 92. The amendments have to do with the formulation of the program for 1944. Both the House language and the Senate language limit next year's program to \$300,000,000, but there is a difference in the way the program is to be set up under the two provisions. The House language confines the program strictly to a soil- and water-conservation program. In other words, no payment could be made except for building a terrace, planting a tree, or pursuing some other recognized and accepted soil-conservation program.

The Senate amendment likewise limited the appropriation for next year to \$300,000,000, which, as Senators know, is a reduction of \$200,000,000 below the amount made available for years. The Senate amendment does give the Department of Agriculture discretion in establishing the program for the expenditure of the funds. There is no difference in the amount of the money that can be expended, but the House language ties it strictly to a soil conserving program, whereas the Senate language would give the department some leeway in announcing the program, whereby it might

encourage the production of crops of some commodities especially needed, and would not confine the payments to strictly soil conservation practices.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Perhaps some of that money might be used for incentive and subsidy payments.

Mr. RUSSELL. It all depends on what are called incentive payments.

Mr. WHERRY. That is what I am asking about.

Mr. RUSSELL. I would not attempt to describe an incentive payment. One of the motions I shall make in a moment is based on the fact that the House language specifically prohibits any incentive payments. I have never seen any legal definition of an incentive payment to a farmer. In my judgment, a soil-conservation payment is an incentive payment, and if such general language is placed in the bill, it would likely destroy the entire soil-conservation program. One of the amendments I shall move that the Senate insist upon, is an amendment which strikes out the language in the House bill:

That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this bill shall be used for incentive payments.

That language was put in on the floor of the House. I do not know what it means. I do not believe any other person could predict with any degree of certainty as to how a court would construe that language, or how the Comptroller General might construe it, because, as I stated a moment ago, any payment that was made to a farmer, whether made in lime, or in nitrates, or in trees, is in the nature of an incentive payment to distribute that lime or to plant those trees. Of course, I do not think there is any question but that the House had in mind trying to prevent the incentive payments which were requested by the President in a special budget estimate asking for \$100,000,000 for making what the Department of Agriculture or the Bureau of the Budget designated as incentive payments. That money is not appropriated in the bill.

I am perfectly willing to accept language, if the House sees fit to offer it, or to agree to it, which would provide that no incentive payments, as defined in the message of the President some time in February, which is House Document 101, shall be made from these funds. If it is proposed to say that no incentive payments should be made, there is grave doubt in my mind, and I think in the Senator's mind, that even a soil-conservation payment could be made, because such payments are all in the nature of incentive payments. I think we should be careful to define what payments we are making.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Do I understand correctly that all the Senator from Georgia is asking the Senate to do now is to approve what the Senate has heretofore done?

Mr. RUSSELL. All I am asking is that the Senate insist upon the position the Senate previously took when it voted this language out on the floor of the Senate a few days ago.

Mr. LUCAS. In other words, the Senate has already passed on the question, and the Senator from Georgia insists that the language remain just as the Senate adopted it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am asking the Senate that it adhere to its former action taken when this question was before the Senate previously.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. The House amendment provides ironclad language, whereas the Senate amendment would leave some discretionary powers as to the possibility of soil conservation, rotation of crops, and such measures as would aid in the war effort?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from West Virginia is correct.

Mr. KILGORE. What the Senator from Georgia proposes does not specifically create an incentive, but the Department of Agriculture can determine what is conservation under this language.

Mr. RUSSELL. Within the terms of legislation the Congress has enacted, the Department could not bring in any new practice, but it could operate under the existing law. The effect of the House limitation is to repeal all provisions of the act not related directly to soil-conservation practices. We are merely saying that the Secretary may operate under the statute enacted by the Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is one other amendment, although two are really involved, and that is relating to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Senators will recall that the action of the House on the bill had the effect of repealing the Crop Insurance Act. The House language provided that no part of the appropriation should be used except in connection with the liquidation of outstanding contracts of crop insurance. The House has voted on this proposition a second time since the first conference, and by a record vote has adhered to its former position, which seeks to liquidate and annul the Crop Insurance Act. It is up to the Senate to decide what it wants to do with respect to crop insurance in the future. I have given the facts in the case as best I know them.

This program has been in effect for 4 years as applied to wheat, and 1 year as applied to cotton. During that period there have been losses aggregating approximately \$17,000,000 of the capital structure of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. About sixteen and one-quarter million dollars of that loss was incurred with respect to wheat, and something like five or six hundred thousand dollars with respect to cotton.

Though I am not particularly wedded to crop insurance, I think it is entitled to a fair trial. In my opinion, a splendid case was made through days of hearings before the subcommittee that would justify a continuation of this program in an effort to arrive at a basis of operations under which the Government will not suffer any loss, and the farmers will have protection.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I agree with the Senator from Georgia. I was not particularly wedded to this particular policy in the first place, but does not the Senator think that taking it by and large, it is about as beneficial money as the Government has spent in connection with agriculture over a period of years? I believe it is, at least since I have been in the Senate and the Senator from Georgia has been chairman of the great subcommittee dealing with agriculture in the Appropriations Committee. Does not the Senator think that has been a really beneficial appropriation?

Mr. RUSSELL. I stated when the measure was debated on the floor in the first instance, that in my judgment without crop insurance it would have been necessary to make out of the Treasury relief appropriations which would at least have aggregated the amount of the losses of this Corporation. If a great disaster should ever occur in an agricultural section the Congress will see to it that those farmers do not suffer. If the farmers are aided through insurance the cost will be prorated among farmers all over the country. In my opinion over a long period of years the crop-insurance program will save money to the Federal Treasury.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Will the Senator again yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Georgia that at the present time I have a bill pending in the Appropriations Committee which I intend to offer as an amendment to another bill proposed by the Senator from Illinois and reported from the Committee on Commerce, to make an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for direct relief for damage directly suffered this year as the result of floods in the Missouri Valley, the Mississippi Valley, and the Ohio Valley. I think that is an extremely moderate estimate. If that whole amount had been covered into the crop insurance which the Senator is discussing, such a direct appropriation would not be necessary.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Am I correct in the assumption that over a protracted period of time all the Federal Government does is to pay the overhead of operating the crop insurance programs, and that the cost of the programs is distributed among the owners of the crops insured?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the way we hope to have the program operate. Of course, there have been some capital losses up to now. We hope to get the program operating in the way the Sen-

ator from Florida has stated. Of course when we established this corporation we created a capital of \$100,000,000. So we anticipated there would be some loss. But I wish to point out that in the hearings before the committee it developed that without exception all the old line companies, all the mutual companies, have experienced losses in the first 4 or 5 years of their operation.

Today we have had the experience of 4 years of operation with wheat and 1 year of operation with cotton. We have changed the system of insurance. For the first 3 years we had a 1-year policy; and, of course, in an area where there had been a great deal of rain and snow and where the season was not unfavorable, the farmer would not insure his crop; but where the prospects were a little gloomy, the farmer would insure his wheat crop. It was interesting how it was possible to spot the crop failures around the country by following the number of insurance policies issued in those sections.

Now a 3-year period has been adopted. Only a 3-year policy is sold. That requires the extension of the risk over 3 years. In my opinion the losses which have been incurred are the principal losses we shall sustain under the program, and in a short time it will be absolutely self-sustaining.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I agree with what the Senator has said with reference to the benefits of crop insurance. So far as the wheat areas in my State are concerned, where drought and hail have occurred, crop insurance has been exceedingly beneficial. If it had not been for crop insurance, in some years some of the farmers who raised wheat in the drought areas would have had to apply to the Federal Government for direct appropriations to be used for feeding them.

The program has been of great benefit, and all the farmers in my State, without exception, take the position that the program is one upon which they all agree, and they consider it to be most beneficial. I certainly hope provision for it will be retained in the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. We are profiting by experience. The losses have been reduced, and the number of insurers has been increasing. Of course, Senators are aware of the fact that no farmer can put 100-percent insurance on his crop. The amount of insurance is limited to 75 percent of the farmer's crop, is based on his 5-year average, and is under the supervision of the local committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. I do not think we should abandon the program at the present juncture.

Mr. MAYBANK and Mr. REED addressed the Chair.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield first to the Senator from South Carolina and then to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I expected to ask the distinguished Senator from Georgia a question which he has now explained. The answer is this: With the 3-year insurance policy program and with the many safeguards the

Department of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has thrown around crop insurance, crop insurance is good business not only for the farmers, but for all the American people. I only wish that a law providing for such a program had been in effect many years ago; and I certainly hope the present program will be maintained.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield now to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I desire to add a few very brief remarks to what the Senator from Georgia has said. I do not want to detain the Senate, but I desire to call the Senate's attention to the difference between a crop insurance program and most of the other programs we have been talking about, all of which, except the crop insurance program, are to some extent taking on the nature of a subsidy program or a charity program.

What those of us who have lived with the crop-insurance program for several years are trying to do is to put the farmer on his feet, if we can do so, by means of a system of crop insurance for which the farmer, not the Government, pays. We have had 4 years' experience. That is not sufficient. In my opinion, it will be necessary to carry forward the crop-insurance program on wheat for at least 3 years more before we can acquire sufficient experience in order to determine whether the program should be made permanent. I hope it will be made permanent.

Let me call attention to the fact that for the first 3 years of operation, 165,000 contracts were made with wheat farmers. In the next year, 360,000 contracts were made. In 1943, 371,000 contracts were made with wheat farmers. Today, approximately 25 percent of the entire wheat crop is growing under the crop-insurance program.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield for a question of the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Let me ask the Senator what crops are insurable.

Mr. REED. The law passed in 1938 provided for crop insurance on wheat alone. The wheat crop insurance program has been operated in 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1943. Two years ago, I think, cotton was added. We have had 1 year's experience with cotton.

Mr. FERGUSON. Has the Government lost every year on the insurance?

Mr. REED. The Government has lost every year on wheat-crop insurance, for reasons which I now shall point out: The original law restricted wheat-crop insurance to a term of 1 year, which was the worst mistake which could have been made. The need for crop insurance applies principally in the Hard Wheat Belt, the areas where both winter wheat and spring wheat are raised, in the States of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, Montana, and Oklahoma. In my section of the country, when a farmer sows his wheat along about September, in the fall, if he finds the soil thoroughly devoid of moisture, under the 1-year program he insures his crop. If there is ample moisture in the soil the



chances are that the farmer will get a crop, so he does not insure his crop. So, one of the lessons we learned was to make a 3-year term contract.

Mr. FERGUSON. Why did it take 5 years to find that out?

Mr. REED. The statute required administration on the basis of a 1-year contract. That was the law as the bill passed this body. But we are learning as we go along as best we can.

Mr. FERGUSON. Let me ask another question. How long does the Senator think it will be until the Government finds out what should be the premium, so that at least it will come out nearly even?

Mr. REED. Let me inform the Senator from Michigan that the premium is determined on the basis of the experience on the particular farm on which the crop is insured. There is no fixed premium. The premium varies with the degree of risk assumed, and properly so.

Another point is that originally in the administration of the crop insurance law the corporation took wheat in payment of the premium. It spent approximately \$1,800,000 in paying storage charges on wheat. The corporation has gotten away from that. It now takes a note from the farmer whose crop is insured. The note is payable at harvest time. At harvest time the farmer can pay the note in wheat, if he desires to do so, or in money, if he desires to do that. If the note is paid in wheat, the wheat is immediately cashed on the market, so as to avoid incurring any storage charges.

In other words, in 3 years of experience several important blunders have been discovered.

I desire to say for the wheat crop insurance program—and then I shall conclude—that in the administration of the program the expenses have been kept down to a point lower than the expenses of the large insurance companies themselves. Of the money spent in the first year, a sum equal to 41 percent of the premiums paid was incurred in expenses. The next year, the sum was only 26 percent. In 1941, it was only 21 percent. The large insurance companies incur greater expenses than that.

So, Mr. President, I appeal to the Senate to make a distinction, to use discrimination, to recognize the fact that the program is no subsidy, no charity. We are not asking for a subsidy or a charity. One of the great risks the farmer always incurs is the risk of a crop failure. If we can work out, as I hope we can, a valid, sound, solvent system of crop insurance, we shall have done the farmer more good than will be done for him by many of the programs which are more in the nature of charity.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Will the Senator tell me what provision is made to cover the losses of the 75 percent of the wheat which is not insured?

Mr. REED. Crop insurance will not be made to cover more than 75 percent

of the average crop on any particular farm.

The farmer himself carries the risk upon the other 25 percent.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. DANAHER. Can the Senator tell me whether or not the Government may pay losses in wheat or in dollars, at its option?

Mr. REED. I think the losses are paid in dollars. Originally they were paid in wheat. If the premiums were paid in wheat, the losses were paid in wheat. My impression is that the losses may be paid either way.

Mr. DANAHER. It has reached the point where we are now making up a loss of \$17,000,000 in capital.

Mr. REED. Seventeen million dollars is the aggregate of 3 years' losses, not 1 year's losses.

Mr. DANAHER. But it is in dollars and not in wheat.

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. Can the Senator tell me what percentage of the farmers make use of the insurance?

Mr. REED. There is no way that I can tell exactly. We started with 10 percent of the wheat crop under insurance. We now have 25 percent of the wheat crop under insurance. As I stated awhile ago, the number of contracts with individual farmers started with 165,000. In 1940 it was 360,000; in 1941 it was 317,000; and my impression is that the present number of contracts exceeds 450,000.

Mr. BUTLER. If it is not in the nature of a subsidy, then why do not insurance companies take the business?

Mr. REED. So wise and successful a businessman as the Senator from Nebraska ought not to ask such a foolish question. [Laughter.]

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments numbered 98 and 99.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is absent attending the funeral of his brother.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is a member of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada, and is therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], and the Senator from

Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are detained on important public business.

I further announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] has a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN].

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] are absent, as members of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Canadian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is unavoidably absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 10, as follows:

#### YEAS—51

Alken	Kilgore	Overton
Ball	La Follette	Pepper
Bankhead	Langer	Radcliffe
Barkley	Lucas	Reed
Capper	McCarran	Russell
Caraway	McClellan	Scruggs
Chandler	McFarland	Shipstead
Chavez	McKellar	Stewart
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Taft
Danaher	Maloney	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	Maybank	Tunnell
Green	Mead	Vandenberg
Gurney	Millikin	Wagner
Hatch	Murdock	Wallgren
Hill	Murray	Wheeler
Holman	Nye	White
Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney	Willis

#### NAYS—10

Bridges	Gerry	Robertson
Butler	Hawkes	Wherry
Byrd	Lodge	
Ferguson	Revercomb	

#### NOT VOTING—35

Andrews	Connally	Reynolds
Austin	Davis	Smith
Bailey	Downey	Thomas, Idaho
Barbour	Ellender	Thomas, Utah
Bilbo	George	Tobey
Bone	Gillette	Truman
Brewster	Glass	Tydings
Brooks	Guffey	Van Nuys
Buck	Hayden	Walsh
Burton	Johnson, Calif.	Wiley
Bushfield	Moore	Wilson
Clark, Idaho	O'Daniel	

So Mr. RUSSELL's motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the Senate request a further conference with the House on the amendments still in

disagreement, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NYE, and Mr. McNARY conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2513) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, having agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 40, and 71.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, and 69; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$95,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$30,676"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$122,730"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,840,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$977,107"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$237,610"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$145,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$261,740"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 1 of said amendment, and after the comma, strike out the word "and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$244,360"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 25, 27, 32, 45, 57, 59, 68, 70, and 72.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
JOHN H. OVERTON,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
PAT MCCARRAN,  
GERALD P. NYE,  
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

GEORGE H. MAHON,  
JOHN M. COFFEE,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
KARL STEFAN,  
BEN F. JENSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2513, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
UNITED STATES,  
June 28, 1943.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 25, 27, 45, 57, 59, 68, and 70 to the bill (H. R. 2513) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In the last line of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, after "Columbia" insert ": *Provided further*, That the appropriations and authority contained in this act shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority: *And provided further*, That all obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$755,780"; and

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lines 7 and 8 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "to continue available until expended."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments to Senate amendments numbered 4, 32, and 72.

The motion was agreed to.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER NATIONAL MONUMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 647) to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. HATCH. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. HATCH, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. WALLGREN, Mr. HOLMAN, and Mr. THOMAS of Idaho conferees on the part of the Senate.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE, GARRISON, N. DAK.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 650) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Garrison, N. Dak.," approved February 10, 1932, which were on page 1, line 4, to strike out "an Act" and insert "Acts"; on page 1, line 5, after "1936", to insert "March 24, 1937"; on page 2, line 4, to strike out "one year" and insert "two years"; and on page 2, line 5, to strike out "three" and insert "four."

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

THADDEUS C. KNIGHT—VETO MESSAGE  
(S. DOC. NO. 86)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate:*

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 414, a bill for the relief of Thaddeus C. Knight.

It is the purpose of the bill to authorize the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said Thaddeus C. Knight, a captain in the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, with the same longevity and rank on both the relative and promotion lists as he would have attained had he not been separated from the service.

In view of the approved findings and sentence of a court of competent jurisdiction in the case of this former officer, I do not feel justified in approving, and thereby establishing an undesirable precedent, special legislation, the effect of which would be to set aside the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction by legislative action.

I am, however, directing the Secretary of War to appoint a board of officers to



investigate Mr. Knight's entire record and his present qualifications for appointment as an officer and shall take such action with reference to a new appointment as the facts may warrant.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 28, 1943.

#### AMENDMENT OF FLOOD CONTROL ACT

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1134, to amend section 5 of the Flood Control Act, approved August 18, 1941. I have consulted with the majority and minority leaders, and it is satisfactory to them that I make the request.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I am very sorry that I must object to the present consideration of the bill. I wish to investigate it further. I notice that in one place it makes provision for a loan to the railroads of \$100,000,000 without interest. Farmers, as well as merchants, and small businessmen are paying high rates of interest. For that reason I object to the consideration of the bill at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is heard.

#### INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying document, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining:

#### To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a certified copy of an agreement, executed by the Governors of the States of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Kentucky, to extend for 4 years, commencing September 1, 1943, the Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas.

The original of the Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas, in accordance with a provision contained therein, has been deposited in the archives of the State Department.

The compact between the States of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Illinois, Colorado, and Kansas was first executed in February 1935, and received the consent of the Congress in August 1935. Since that time the compact, with the consent of the Congress, three times has been extended and renewed for 2-year periods, the last extension period expiring September 1, 1943.

The compact designed to promote State legislation relating to the conservation of petroleum and gas also has resulted in an effective collaboration of the oil-producing States which are parties thereto upon oil problems of general import. In view of the worthy purposes of the compact, it is particularly heartening to note that the compact, first ratified by 6 States, has been ratified by 12 of the States.

I suggest that the Congress, by appropriate legislation, sanction this extension

agreement as required by article I, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 28, 1943.

#### URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if any other Senator wishes to bring any matter before the Senate at this time I shall yield to him. If not, I now ask for recognition in order to submit a conference report. Half a dozen times this afternoon I asked for recognition, and each time the Vice President looked at me and recognized some other Senator. Therefore, if no Senator desires to bring up any other matter at this time, and if the Vice President will deign to recognize me, I shall be very glad to have him do so in order that I may lay before the Senate a conference report. Am I recognized, Mr. President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is now recognized, and may always be recognized any time he desires recognition.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Vice President. It is a very great condescension on his part.

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2714) "making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment Numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Omit all of the matter proposed to be stricken out by such amendment and omit all of the matter proposed to be inserted in lieu thereof by action of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by such amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 304. No part of any appropriation, allocation, or fund (1) which is made available under or pursuant to this act, or (2) which is now, or which is hereafter made, available under or pursuant to any other act, to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, shall be used, after November 15, 1943, to pay any part of the salary, or other compensation for the personal services, of Goodwin B. Watson, William E. Dodd, Junior, and Robert Morris Lovett, unless prior to such date such person has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided*, That this section shall not operate to deprive any such person of payment for leaves of absence or salary, or of any refund or reimbursement, which have accrued prior to November 15, 1943: *Provided further*, That this section shall not operate to deprive any such person of payment for services performed as a member of a jury or as a member of the armed forces of the United States

nor any benefit, pension, or emolument resulting therefrom"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 61.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
GERALD P. NYE,  
H. C. LODGE, JR.

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
LOUIS LUDLOW,  
J. BUELL SNYDER,  
EMMET O'NEAL,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JED JOHNSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, at the proper time I desire to make a point of order against the conference report. I do not necessarily wish to do so tonight if the Senator from Tennessee does not desire to pursue the matter tonight. I shall be glad to have it go over as the unfinished business, and I will make my point of order against the conference report at the earliest opportunity tomorrow. However, if the Senator from Tennessee wishes to continue tonight, I shall be glad to make the point of order now.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, it will be recalled that a conference report was made a few days ago and rejected by the Senate. Today it comes in a different form. I believe that every Senator knows what it is. Several hundred thousand employees are without pay, which is being held up by reason of the fact that three employees of the Government are accused of subversive activities.

I believe that every Senator knows something about the subject, and knows how he will vote upon the report. I should like to see the Government employees who are entitled to their salaries receive them. The bill carries an appropriation of approximately \$143,000,000 to pay the salaries of employees of the Government. I should like to see the conference report voted upon this afternoon, because we may have to hold several more conferences with regard to the matter.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I desire to make the point of order and argue it at some length, at least so far as the Chair will indulge me. Failing in that, I shall desire to argue the merits of the conference report.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection to consideration of the report being postponed.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is a privileged matter, and will remain the unfinished business, inasmuch as it is before the Senate, and I think we might therefore suspend at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The conference report will lie on the table.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry

nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there is no Executive Calendar, so it is not necessary to hold an executive session.

I therefore move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 29, 1943, at 11 o'clock a. m.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 28 (legislative day of May 24), 1943:

##### NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

John M. Houston, of Kansas, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of 5 years from August 27, 1943 (reappointment).

##### SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Ellen S. Woodward, of Mississippi, to be a member of the Social Security Board for the term expiring August 13, 1949 (reappointment).

##### WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Charles M. Hay, from the State of Missouri, to be general counsel in the office of the Executive Director, at \$8,000 per annum, in the Washington office of the War Manpower Commission.

Elmer K. Delp, from the State of New York (previously confirmed for the position of senior training supervisor, at \$4,600 per annum), to be assistant regional chief of training, at \$5,600 per annum, in the New York regional office of the War Manpower Commission.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Chaplain Harold E. Mayo, senior chaplain, United States naval air station, Patuxent River, Md., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, we thank Thee for the gift of life. We rejoice that each day brings to us opportunities for service and challenges us to use our talents for the good of our fellow men. In this time of world-wide chaos and war we seek Thy guidance that throughout life we may do Thy will and help mankind. Grant that as a nation and as individuals we may find Thy will and honor Thy name as we live and serve from day to day. Bless those who in places of responsibility and honor represent the sovereign States of this Republic. May they have upon their hearts a sense of destiny and so live and labor that this Nation, under Thee, shall continue as a beacon of inspiration and hope to the freedom-loving peoples of the earth. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, June 25, 1943, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communi-

cated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2869. An act to continue Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, increase its borrowing power, revise the basis of the annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. WAGNER, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. MALONEY, Mr. TOBEY, and Mr. TAFT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2481) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to Senate amendments numbered 12, 14, 84, 107, and 128 to said bill; that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 19, 126, and 127 to said bill; that the Senate recedes from its amendments numbered 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133 to said bill; that the Senate further insists upon its amendments numbered 19, 87, 88, 92, 97, 98, 99, 116, 120, 121, 122, 123, 126, and 127 to said bill, agrees to a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NYE, and Mr. McNARY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the Act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Interior.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Department of War.
5. Civil Service Commission.
6. Federal Power Commission.
7. Federal Security Agency.
8. United States Maritime Commission.

EXTENSION OF ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO REQUISITION PROPERTY REQUIRED FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY].

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 217) to amend an act

entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, to continue it in effect.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Kentucky be good enough to tell us briefly the purpose of the bill and the fact that the Secretary of War has requested this extension for 1 year?

Mr. MAY. Yes, Mr. Speaker, this is the bill that authorized the President to requisition personal property for war purposes. It expires on the 30th day of this month if not extended. The only thing the pending bill (S. 217) does is to extend it for a period of 1 year by striking out the date "June 30, 1943," and inserting the date "June 30, 1944." Otherwise it continues every provision of the original act in effect for that length of time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the first sentence of the first section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), is amended by striking out the date "June 30, 1943," and inserting in lieu thereof the date "June 30, 1944," so that it will read as follows: "That whenever the President, during the national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not later than June 30, 1944, determines that (1) the use of any military or naval equipment, supplies, or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or materials necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation of such equipment, supplies, or munitions is needed for the defense of the United States; (2) such need is immediate and impending and such as will not admit of delay or resort to any other source of supply; and (3) all other means of obtaining the use of such property for the defense of the United States upon fair and reasonable terms have been exhausted, he is authorized to requisition such property for the defense of the United States upon the payment of fair and just compensation for such property to be determined as hereinafter provided, and to dispose of such property in such manner as he may determine is necessary for the defense of the United States."

Sec. 2. Section 2 of the act of October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), is amended by striking out the date "December 31, 1943" and inserting in lieu thereof the date "December 31, 1944," so that it will read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Whenever the President determines that property acquired under this act and retained is no longer needed for the defense of the United States he shall, if the original owner desires the property and pays the fair value thereof, return such property to the owner; but, in any event, property so acquired and retained shall, if the owner desires the property and pays the fair value thereof, be returned to the owner not later than December 31, 1944."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS TO INDIAN WAR VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI].